

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

1971



Compiled by Ghazi Khurshid

Edited by Ibrahim al-Abid

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INTRODUCTION

The author does not attempt to comment on the cases that are presented in this book and leaves it to the reader to see the flagrant Israeli contraventions not only of the Fourth Geneva Convention but also of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, the U.N. Covenant of Civil and Political Freedom, the London Charter of 1945, the Hague Agreement of 1907, and the Third Geneva Convention. The method that is followed in this study is as follows: relevant articles from the afore-mentioned agreements are cited at the beginning of each part, then there is an exposition of selected cases, evidence and reports that indicate Israeli violations of these articles. Several points remain to be mentioned:

1. The Israeli government is bound by the Geneva Conventions to implement their provisions in the Arab territories that it occupied as a result of its aggression on 5 June 1967. Israel was not only one of the signatories of the Conventions that were signed on 12 August 1949, but it also ratified the Convention without reservations on 6 July 1951. The second article of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, that defined the conditions by which the Convention becomes relevant and must be observed, reads as follows :

«In addition to the provisions which shall be implemented in peacetime, the present Convention shall apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them.

«The Convention shall also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a High Contracting Party

even if the said occupation meets with no armed resistance.

«Although one of the Powers in conflict may not be a party to the present Convention, the Powers who are parties thereto shall remain bound by it in their mutual relations. They shall furthermore be bound by the Convention in relation to the said power, if the latter accepts and applies the provisions thereof.»

It is a fact that Israel now occupies territories that belong to three Arab countries, namely, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Republic, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and has done so since June 1967. The Syrian and Egyptian lands that are under occupation are outside the boundaries of Mandatory Palestine that were approved by the League of Nations and the United Nations. The West Bank and the Gaza - Strip, on the other hand, are beyond the frontiers laid down by the General Armistice Agreements of 1949 that were signed by Israel. Moreover, Israel, when it signed and then ratified the Geneva Conventions, did not have any reservation in regard to geographical boundaries within which the Conventions would be applied.

Thus the Geneva Conventions, and in particular the Third Convention Relative to the Treatment of the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, are completely applicable to the territories occupied as a result of the Israeli aggression against the three Arab countries on 5 June 1967.

2. As for the definition of «the occupied territory,» neither The Hague Conventions nor the Geneva Conventions require an official announcement of occupation or of cease fire for a territory to become occupied in terms of international law and international agreements. Article 42 of The Hague Conventions says:

«A territory is considered as occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army. The occupation extends only to the territory where such authority has been established and can be exercised.»

Article 4 of the Fourth Geneva Convention says :

«Persons protected by the Convention are those who, at a given moment and in any manner whatsoever, find themselves,

in case of a conflict or occupation, in the hands of a Party to the conflict or Occupying Power of which they are not nationals.

«Nationals of a State which is not bound by the Convention are not protected by it. Nationals of a neutral State who find themselves in the territory of a belligerent State, shall not be regarded as protected persons while the State of which they are nationals has normal diplomatic representation in the State in whose hands they are.»

The provisions of Part II are, however, wider in application, as defined in Article 13:

«Persons protected by the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field of August 12, 1949, or by the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea on August 12, 1949, or by the Geneva Convention relative to Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949, shall not be considered as protected persons within the meaning of the present convention.»

3. It is then evident, from the provisions of Article 42 of The Hague Convention and Article 4 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, that the inhabitants of the West Bank, the Gaza - Strip, the Sinai Peninsula, and the Golan Heights, are considered as «protected persons» and that these territories are «occupied» territories. Moreover, Israel officially accepted the cease-fire resolution on 7 June 1967 (Document S/7945).

In spite of this, Israel announced that it is not bound by the terms of the Geneva Conventions and it will not implement them. It further announced its refusal to receive any commission sent by the United Nations to investigate the conditions of the Arabs in the occupied territories. (E/CN. 4/SR. 10/2, February 28, 1969).^{*} This negative Israeli attitude was deplored by the UN

^{*} Among the excuses used by Israel to justify its refusal to receive such commissions was a call for a similar investigation of the conditions of Jewish minorities in the Arab countries. This excuse is false because such an investigation would not fall under any of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 6 (25).

4. The civilian persons in the territories occupied by Israel after 5 June 1967 enjoy the rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The applicability of these norms in the occupied territories is affirmed by the Security Council in resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967 which states that «essential and inalienable human rights should be respected even during the vicissitudes of war.» The General Assembly resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 welcomed the Security Council resolution. The Commission on Human Rights in resolution 6 (25) recalled both these resolutions in its preambular paragraphs. The Security Council resolution 259 (1968) of 27 September 1968 expressed the concern of the Council for the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories, and deplored the delay in the implementation of resolution 237/1967. The International Conference on 7 May 1968 adopted a resolution in which it *inter alia* :

a. Expressed its grave concern for the violation of human rights in Arab territories occupied by Israel;

b. Drew the attention of the government of Israel to the grave consequences resulting from disregard of fundamental freedoms and human rights in occupied territories;

c. Called upon the government of Israel to desist forthwith from acts of destroying homes of the Arab civilian population inhabiting areas occupied by Israel and to respect and implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 in occupied territories;

d. Affirmed the inalienable rights of all inhabitants who have left their homes as a result of the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East to return, resume normal life, recover their property and homes, and rejoin their families according to the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

5. The civilian inhabitants of the occupied territories also enjoy the rights provided by regulations and laws governing armed conflicts and wars in general such as The Hague Convention of 1907 and the London Agreement of 1945. There is a close connection between the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Con-

vention and The Hague Conventions. This connection is stated explicitly in Article 154 of the Fourth Geneva Convention which reads:

«In the relations between the Powers who are bound by The Hague Conventions respecting the Laws, and Customs of War on Land, whether that of July 29, 1899, or that of October 18, 1907, and who are parties to the present Convention, this last Convention shall be supplementary to Sections II and III of the Regulations annexed to the above-mentioned Conventions of The Hague.»

6. Israel does not have the right to deprive the inhabitants of the occupied territories of rights provided in such agreements except for reasons relative to absolutely essential military or security measures. These reasons are defined in the following Articles of the Fourth Geneva Convention : 5, 16, 53, 55, 57, 63, 64, 108, 111, 142, and 143. On the other hand, Article 49 of the Fourth Convention says :

«Protected persons who are in occupied territory shall not be deprived, in any case or in any manner whatsoever, of the benefits of the present Convention by any change introduced, as the result of the occupation of a territory, into the institutions or government of the said territory, nor by any agreement concluded between the authorities of the occupied territories and the Occupying Power, nor by any annexation by the latter of the whole or part of the occupied territory.»

Furthermore, the Fourth Geneva Convention has defined, beyond all reservations, what are considered to be «grave breaches» of the Convention. This definition appears in Article 147 which reads:

«Grave breaches to which the preceding Article relates shall be those involving any of the following acts, if committed against persons or property protected by the present Convention: Wilful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a protected person, compelling a protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power, or wilfully depriving a protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial prescribed in the present Convention, taking of hostages

and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly.»

The activities of the Israeli government do not in any way conform to the leeways provided by the international human rights agreements mentioned above. The blowing up of houses in order to provide a parking square in front of the Western Wall cannot be considered as being done for reasons of security. The settlement of Israeli citizens in the newly occupied territories is a simple and flagrant violation of the terms of the Convention. Mass arrests, acts of intimidation and mass graves are prohibited regardless of the motive. The prevention of the refugees from going back to their homes is also unqualified breach of the Convention.

The cases that are presented here constitute, as I said, only samples of Israeli behaviour in the occupied Arab territories. Nevertheless, these samples are, in themselves, an ample proof of the Israeli disregard for all conventions and agreements related to human rights.

Ibrahim Al-Abid

Chapter 1 TORTURE AND MALTREATMENT

A) *Text of Relevant Articles*

«No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.»

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 5

«In the case of armed conflict not of an international character occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, each Party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the following provisions :

- 1) Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed *hors de combat* by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, colour, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria.

To this end, the following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the abovementioned persons :

- (a) violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;
- (b) taking of hostages;
- (c) outrages upon personal dignity, in particular, humiliating and degrading treatment;

- (d) the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognised as indispensable by civilized peoples.»

Third Geneva Convention,
Article 3

«No physical or moral coercion shall be exercised against protected persons, in particular to obtain information from them or from third parties.»

Fourth Geneva Convention,
Article 31

«The High Contracting Parties specifically agree that each of them is prohibited from taking any measure of such a character as to cause the physical suffering or extermination of protected persons in their hands.»

Fourth Geneva Convention,
Article 32

«Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group :

- (a) killing members of the group;
- (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;

The Universal Declaration of
Human Rights;
The Convention of the Prevention

and the Punishment of the Crime
of Genocide
Article 3

«Persons committing genocide, or conspiring or inciting to commit genocide... shall be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals.»

The Convention on the Prevention
and the Punishment of the Crime
of Genocide
Article 4

«No physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure from them information of any kind whatever. Prisoners of war who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to any unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.»

Third Geneva Convention,
Article 17

«Prisoners of war, in the sense of the present Convention, are persons belonging to one of the following categories, who have fallen into the power of the enemy:

- 1) Members of the armed forces of a Party to the Conflict as well as members of militias or volunteer corps forming part of such armed forces.
- 2) Members of other militias and members of other volunteer corps, including those of organized resistance movements, belonging to a Party to the conflict and operating in or outside their own territory, even if this territory is occupied, provided that such militias or volunteer corps, including such organized resistance movements, fulfil the following conditions:
 - (a) that of being commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates;
 - (b) that of having a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance;

- (c) that of carrying arms openly;
- (d) that of conducting their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.»

Third Geneva Convention,
Article 4

«Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated. Any unlawful act or omission by the Detaining Power causing death or seriously endangering the health of a prisoner of war in its custody is prohibited and will be regarded as a serious breach of the Present Convention.»

Third Geneva Convention,
Article 13

«Women shall be especially protected against any attack on their honour, in particular against rape, enforced prostitution, or any form of indecent assault.»

Fourth Geneva Convention,
Article 27

«Every internee shall be allowed to receive visitors, especially near relatives, at regular intervals and as frequently as possible.»

«As far as is possible, internees shall be permitted to visit their homes in urgent cases, particularly in cases of death or serious illness of relatives.»

Fourth Geneva Convention,
Article 116

«The Detaining Power is bound to take all necessary and possible measures to ensure that protected persons shall, from the outset of their internment, be accommodated in buildings or quarters which afford every possible safeguard as regards hygiene and health, and provide efficient protection against the rigours of the climate and the effects of the war. In no case shall permanent places of internment be situated in unhealthy areas or in districts, the climate of which is injurious to the internees. In all cases where the district, in which a protected person is

temporarily interned, is an unhealthy area or has a climate which is harmful to his health, he shall be removed to a more suitable place of internment as rapidly as circumstances permit.»

«The premises shall be fully protected from dampness, adequately heated and lighted, in particular between dusk and lights out. The sleeping quarters shall be sufficiently spacious and well ventilated, and the internees shall have suitable bedding and sufficient blankets, account being taken of the climate, and the age, sex, and state of health of the internees.»

«Internees shall have for their use, day and night, sanitary conveniences which conform to the rules of hygiene, and are constantly maintained in a state of cleanliness. They shall be provided with sufficient water and soap for their daily personal toilet and for washing their personal laundry.»

Fourth Geneva Convention,
Article 85

«Prisoners of war shall be quartered under conditions as favourable as those for the forces of the Detaining Power who are billeted in the same area.»

Third Geneva Convention,
Article 25

«The basic daily food rations shall be sufficient in quantity, quality and variety to keep prisoners of war in good health and to prevent loss of weight or the development of nutritional deficiencies.»

Third Geneva Convention,
Article 26

«Clothing, underwear and footwear shall be supplied to prisoners of war in sufficient quantities by the Detaining Power...»

Third Geneva Convention,
Article 27

B. Contraventions

Disclosures by those exiled from the occupied territories:
Name : Ma'moun Izzat Teriaki

Age : 21 years-old

Place of birth : Nablus

Present residence : al-Zarka'

Occupation : Mechanic

Family status: Married, father of nine children.

I was arrested on the 22nd of April, 1970, while on my way back from Jordan to the West Bank....I was imprisoned on the charge of having cooperated with the Palestinian resistance movement. From the very first day, I was subjected to the worst kinds of torture. In the Nablus prison, I was placed in a room with eight interrogators.

The methods of torture that were resorted to:

1. They would beat me severely until I lost consciousness.
2. They would force me to take off my clothes and then electrocute me.
3. I was hung from the ceiling for long intervals at a time while being whipped until I would pass out.
4. I was injected with a «truth» serum before being questioned.
5. An ink tube was inserted into my penis so that it would bleed.
6. A toothless police dog was brought in to bite my penis.

As a result of all of this, I have lost my speech ability. Regardless of my condition, the tortures continued. Scars are still evident on my head and chest. I had occasional fainting spells, but they would refuse to allow me to enter a hospital.

At first I was prevented from meeting with the International Red Cross representative. Only the threat of those with

me to go on strike persuaded the authorities to allow me to see him on condition that I do not reveal the real reason for my inability to speak. However, the Red Cross representative was able to find out from others, but could not convince the prison director to send me to a hospital.

My mother protested to the Mayor of Nablus and asked him to intervene on my behalf, but he also was unable to do anything.

On February 19, 1971, I was released from prison and exiled to Jordan. I have been under diagnosis, but so far, no improvement has been made. Some doctors believe that my speechlessness is due to hysterical dumbness resultant from the shocks and torture that I received in prison.

I am presenting my case to all men of conscience in order that they try and do what they can in helping me to return to my family.

Ma'moun Izzat Teriaki

Name : Bassam Ameen Yamin

Age : 24 years-old

Place of Birth : Nablus

Present residence : The East Bank

Occupation : Mason

I was arrested on the 13th of March 1969, on the charge of being involved with the Palestinian guerillas. While in prison, and around April 1970, Ma'moun Izzat Teriaki was brought in. During his prison stay, he lost his ability to speak. The only way we could communicate was by sign language and in writing.

I, too, have been exiled to the East Bank.

Bassam Ameen Yamin

Name : Rishdi Muhammad Abd ul-Latif al-Tamimi

Place of birth : Al-Nabi Salih, Ramallah

Occupation : Farmer

Family status : Married

I was arrested on the 14th of August, 1969, and jailed in the Ramallah prison. I was accused of being a member of the Palestine resistance movement. The inquisition started the night I was arrested.

The following methods of torture were employed:

1. I was beaten all over my body with thick sticks.
2. Jets of water were ejected on my face and body.
3. Electric shocks were conveyed through my body.

After three days, I was transferred to Maskoubia in Jerusalem. I had already lost my hearing. Yet, the torture did not cease. Due to severe beating, a bone in my foot was broken. Three days later I was returned to the Ramallah prison. On January 27, 1971, I was exiled to Jordan. During all this time I was not tried in court.

In Jordan I underwent medical treatment. I regained half of my hearing. However, I still suffer from perpetual headaches. That is why I have not been able to find a job. My chances for a full recovery are very slim.

Rishdi Muhammad Abd ul-Latif al-Tamimi

Name : Farih Farhan Abu Araiban

Age : 24 years-old

Place of birth : Beer al-Saba' near Gaza

Present Residence : East Bank of Jordan

Occupation : Student

On the 16th of September, 1969, I was arrested by Israeli soldiers and taken to the Gaza prison where I was accused of being a Palestinian commando. I was questioned and tortured by Israeli secret service officers...

...I was beaten on the head and other parts of my body with the leg of a chair. I was then thrown into an extremely small and narrow cell. Whenever I fainted, water was thrown on me. As a result of the beating, I turned dumb for twenty-five days. I was rushed to a mental hospital in Bethlehem for four days. Afterwards, I was brought back to the Gaza prison where my interrogation was resumed. They threatened to kill me if I would not confess. One of the officers hit me with a large stick on my head just above my left eye. There is still a scab there, and it causes acute pain in my head and eye. My joints ache at times and I suffer from chronic physical exhaustion.

With an additional three months stay at the Ashkelon prison, the total period in Israeli jails came out to be fifteen months. After being freed, I was sent off to Jordan on the 20th of November, 1970.

Farih Farhan Abu Araiban

Name : Hamouda Salim Muhammad Abu Kuaider

Age : 41 years-old

Place of birth : al-Khalil

Occupation : Cattle merchant

Family status : Married and supports nine

Date of arrest : June 16, 1969

Accusation : Cooperation with Palestinians in transmitting information.

During interrogation, the following methods of torture were used:

1. I was tied to a chair and beaten with a thick stick on my back. I still feel pain in that area.
2. I was slapped on my face and ears until I bled. As a result, my hearing was impaired....

I remained in prison for 18½ months.... No trial was ever

held. On the 8th of December, 1970, I was transported to Jordan. I am still jobless.

(He was placed under treatment upon his arrival to Jordan).

Hamouda Salim Muhammad Abu Kuaider

Name : Atiyeh Ibrahim Hassan Ghosn

Age : 38 years-old

Place of birth : Beit Lahia, Gaza

Occupation : Farm labourer

Family status : married, supports five

I was arrested by enemy soldiers on the 20th of June, 1970, at my house around midnight. They accused me of being a member of the Palestine liberation movement. I was jailed in Gaza. In the interrogation room, I was stripped naked and beaten, kicked and hit with sticks on my genitals, stomach and left arm, which broke. I was also burned with cigarette butts.

I was transferred to the Sarafand prison where I was tied and hung from the ceiling. They poured cold water all over my body. This went on for ten hours during the night. Their intention was to force me to confess that I was in possession of concealed weapons. I remained in Gaza prison until May 10, 1971. Afterwards I was sent to the East Bank. I had to leave my family behind in Beit Lahia. I am presently here with no source of income and no friends.

Atieh Ibrahim Hasan Ghosn

Name : Ramadan Issa Ahmad Khashan

Place of Birth : Deir al-Balah, Gaza

The Israeli authorities had besieged Deir al-Balah camp on February 2, 1970. I was arrested and taken to the Gaza prison where I was tortured and beaten. I was then transferred to the Beer al-Saba' prison where I was confined to a small cell. I was accused of contacting one of the other commandos in the prison, but I denied the accusation. They were not convinced. Instead,

they inflicted pain on my body especially on my genitals. I stayed in the cell for 55 days. Afterwards, I was moved to the upper level of the prison. I was given ragged clothes and when I asked for warmer ones they accused me of mutiny....

(After one year, he was released. Ed.).

Ramadan Issa Ahmad Khashan

Name : Subhi Hasan Ahmad Hasan Abu-Ahmad

Place of birth; Rafah, Gaza

Occupation : Student

On my way to Gaza from Rafah, I was stopped by the police and asked to produce my identity card. I told them that I had lost it. They would not believe me. I was taken to the police station where I was accused of having given it to the commandos. I was then jailed in the Gaza prison where I remained for eight months. They subjected me to all sorts of questions and to torture. I was then transferred to the Beit Lyre prison where I stayed for an additional 6½ months. On June 15, 1971, I was deported to Jordan.

Subhi Hasan Ahmad Hasan Abu-Ahmad

Name : Audeh Muhammad Salam Abu Musa

Residence : Khan Yunis camp

Occupation : Worker

I was arrested on the evening of July 24, 1970, around 10 o'clock. I was immediately taken to the central prison at Gaza. One of the secret service men told me that I must sign the emigration papers which he placed before me. I refused. They started to beat me and then threw me into one of the prison cells. I was tortured for an additional eighteen days before being transferred to the Ashkelon prison where I stayed for two months and five days. I was then returned to the Gaza prison. Again I refused to sign the emigration papers. I was placed in solitary confinement for one day and then in a much larger cell

with fifty others. We were then transported to the Beer al-Saba' prison. There I was forced to sign a paper in Hebrew. Soon afterwards, on June 15, 1971, we were transported off to Jordan.

Audeh Muhammad
Salam Abu Musa

Name : Shafiq Ahmad Hasan Ashtabouyi

Place of birth : Beit Lahia, Gaza

Age : 22 years-old

I was arrested on April 24, 1970, and was taken to the Gaza prison. They read a list of names to me of those who were supposed to be members of the popular liberation forces. I denied having any knowledge of them. They told me that my brother Muhammad was pursued and killed on March 29, 1970. They used to take off my clothes and beat me. They would place my sex organ on the table and hit it. In addition, I was electrocuted a number of times. I used to be questioned twice daily on the names and organizations with whom I was supposedly connected.

My sister Latifa was arrested a week before my brother was murdered. They accused her of helping the liberation forces. I do not know whether she has been tried or not.... I was freed on the 15th of June and exiled to Jordan.

Shafiq Ahmad Hasan Ashtabouyi

Name : Eid Audi Ma'youf

Place and date of birth : Rafah, 1940

Date of arrest : January 1, 1970

Date of exile : June 15, 1971

I was on my way to Rafah. I approached Kantara, which is a military area. I was shot at and my left leg was wounded. However, my companion was killed. I was placed in the Hashobeer hospital for three months. I was then transferred to the Gaza prison. There I was questioned and beaten. They wanted to find out why I was in a curfewed area. I used to give

the same answer: I did not know that the place was under curfew. Kicks and slaps followed.

After two months in Gaza prison, I was taken to Kfar Yuna prison before being released on June 15, 1971, and sent to Jordan.

Eid Audi Ma'youf

Names : Raji Muhammad, Muhammad Ghosn

On the 28th of March 1970, the occupying authorities imposed a curfew in the territories north of Beit Lahia as of 5:45 p.m. All the inhabitants were gathered in the center of town. At 12:30 p.m., the women and children were allowed to return home but only to gather their belongings. At 4:30 p.m., the men were taken in vehicles to the Gaza prison. We were placed in a large hall. There, we were beaten up by Israeli soldiers for more than an hour. Afterwards, we were ordered to take off our clothes. The Israelis wanted us to disclose the whereabouts of the commandos, as we were accused of belonging to one of the liberation movements.

Some of my friends were subjected to the most violent torture.... For the next three months we were subjected to rough handling, beatings with the legs of chairs and electrocution. Through such methods, one of the prisoners, Ismail Muhammad Radwas confessed of having helped the commandoes. He was later sentenced for one and a half years.

Some of us were later transferred to the Ashkelon military prison. There, not only were we beaten, but we were also thrown into special rooms containing dogs and snakes that bit us. Mental torture, maltreatment and malnutrition were resorted to. The occupying authorities murdered some of our friends on the pretext of attempting to escape....

The area north of Beit Lahia is known as Saknat Fad'ous. It was completely destroyed by the Israelis and its inhabitants were placed in a miserable camp. These displaced people have been subjected to tyranny and violence. All kinds of freedoms have been suppressed. In addition, no one is allowed to leave

the camp unless he has a monetary guarantee made by a few individuals whom the Israelis know.

We write this letter in order to ask help for the lot of our brothers in prison and for those suffering in the camp.

Rajih Muhammad
Muhammad Ghosn

C. The Conditions of the Prisoners

Naim al-Ashhab was arrested in October 1968. *Al-Ittihad* newspaper mentioned in its issue of February 27, 1971, that it found out from his family and his lawyer that his condition was deteriorating. His eyesight worsened to the extent that he had to strengthen his eyeglasses twice.

On February 19, his lawyer, Mrs. Felicia Langer, sent a letter to Amnesty International, which looks after the interests and welfare of political prisoners. It asked for their help in freeing her client. Amnesty International answered that it would do all it can to get his release, but to no avail. She then wrote to Defence Minister Moshe Dayan to allow al-Ashhab to see the Red Cross doctor. Her request was refused.

Ghaleb Hussein Darwish
Muhammad Khaled Darwish

In his testimony before the Lydda court, Ghaleb Darwish stated that upon his entry into jail, he was beaten up until he started to bleed from his mouth. Later his hands were tied behind his back and a stick was placed under his arms. He was then made to spin. His head was tied to a wire through which an electric current was sent. His brother, Muhammad, was similarly tortured and maltreated during the investigations. When he asked to see a doctor, his request was refused.

Al-Ittihad, April 20, 1971

Mahmoud Ali Mahmoud Ahmad Khalil

At a Knesset meeting, Deputy Tawfiq Tubi raised the question of the maltreatment of Muhammad Ali Khalil of Qatanna

village. Following his arrest, Khalil was slapped on the face, hands and feet and thrown into a pool of cold water. Also, gushing water was aimed at his right eye. He was not able to see from it afterwards. Electric shocks were inflicted. He was later forced to beat up his 73 years-old father.

Ali Suleiman Shaker

Ali Suleiman Shaker disclosed in court on April 13, 1971, that he used to be beaten up daily by four men in prison. At times, he lost consciousness, but cold water was thrown in order to resuscitate him while torture would continue.... His lawyer was prevented from seeing him.

Al-Ittihad, May 25, 1971

Latifa Al Hawwari

Latifa Al Hawwari, who was at the Naki Tritsa prison complained to her attorney, Mrs. Felicia Langer, that she was denied medical treatment. She had been suffering from pains in her back to the extent that the Red Cross doctor had to recommend an operation of the spinal cord. She acquired her condition as a result of the torture that she was subjected to at the police station where she was interrogated. She had been confined to a small cell under inhuman circumstances. The prison directory has not yet consented to the operation.

Other prisoners are severely punished for the slightest matter. For instance, they had onced asked for a five-minutes-break after every hour of work. Their request was refused. When they stopped working out of exhaustion, they were confined to their cells and deprived from seeing their families (they were originally allowed a visit per month).

Al-Ittihad, June 15, 1971

Omar Muhammad Kassem

Ha'olam Haze, in its October 5, 1971, issued a report that Kassem and two of his friends were accused of organizing a food strike. They were punished by having their hands and feet

chained until they began to bleed. They were isolated in their cells for twenty-five days.

Subhi Ghosn

The Israeli authorities deported Doctor Subhi Ghosn to London on May 12, 1971. While in prison, his health declined as a result of the torture and the solitary confinement. Also a series heart condition developed. The Israelis had originally sentenced him for twelve years.

Palestine Research Center Archives

Al Hajj Ramadan al-Banna

Forty-two years old al-Hajj Ramadan al-Banna died in prison as a result of the beastly torture inflicted on him at the hands of the Israeli authorities. That was towards the end of July 1971. His death came after fifteen months of imprisonment during which he was exposed to all kinds of torture.

Palestine Research Center Archives

Issa Noah Abu-Asab

The High Court, consisting of Judges Zusman, Asyuni and Cohen, issued an order on January 25, 1971, for the Minister of Defence to appear in court, in order to clarify the reason why Issa Noah Abu-Asab has not been released from prison. He had originally been sentenced by the Lydda court for one year, but the prison authorities extended it for another year and a half. He was also sentenced for another six months. His lawyer, Mrs. F. Langer, revealed that her client had not been released between sentences so there was no way by which the Defence Minister could prove his threat to the security of the country.

The High Court considered Moshe Dayan's action as an insult and a challenge to its authority....

Al-Ittihad, February 5, 1971

D. Protest Against Torture and Maltreatment

Twenty administrative detainees started a hunger strike in

Shatta prison. The families of four of the detainees also started a strike in the prison court to protest against their detention without trial. Some have been detained for twenty to twenty-one months.

Ma'ariv, May 16, 1971

In the October 5, 1971, issue of *Ha'olam Haze*, it was reported that the reason why it was difficult to receive any information concerning the prisoners' strike in Ashkelon was because no reporters had been allowed into the prison.

The little information that had been gathered revealed the attempts of the Israelis to demoralize the prisoners. No work was provided to occupy the time of the prisoners. Instead, they were confined to their cells where they soon became dejected and silent.

Mrs. Felicia Langer disclosed that their condition was so depressed that it was hardly possible to hold interviews with them.

During the strike, one of the prisoners, Abd al-Kader Abu Fahim died. The authorities claimed that it was a natural death....

Ha'olam Haze attested to the fact that no reading material was allowed in order to further isolate the prisoners...

Naim Kahbany, a twenty-seven years-old Palestinian, was sentenced because he was caught with an armed company. Moshe Dayan interceded on his behalf, but to no avail. He disclosed the humiliating treatment he received at the hands of the chief warden who used to beat and kick him while naked whenever he forgot to utter the 'master' after each word spoken.

Other prisoners were inflicted with similar malpractices.

Palestine Research Center Archives

The following is an excerpt of a letter from Kh. A.N. of Nablus to the head editor of *al-Mirsaad* magazine. It was published on March 10, 1970...

«Firstly: Have you ever heard of stepping on heads while

people slept? You might not believe this, but in fact this is what is happening in the Beer al-Saba' prison. If you have the least doubt of what I am talking about, you can check yourself if you go there for a visit.

«Secondly : No excuse has been given for not allowing visitors to offer sweets to the prisoners on feast days.

«Thirdly, can you, Mr. Editor, sleep on the floor with no mattress or blanket in the cold winter days? Of course you cannot. If you believe me, fine, if you do not, check the Ashkelon prison, that is if you can penetrate its iron walls, or if you are able to meet some of the prisoners privately. To save you the trouble, I can assure you that it would be extremely difficult because you would be surrounded by the police who would listen in on every word spoken. Do you also know that assault on prisoners in front of their families has become a familiar sight?...»

C) Further Revelations

Mahmoud Hijazi, who had been sentenced to death (five years ago) has been confined to his cell for the past four months.

Al-Ittihad, January 5, 1971

In a book recently published by Ezra Yanov denying torture stories of Arab prisoners, some paragraphs nevertheless describe Israeli maltreatment of Arab prison inmates and detainees.

1. Cruel treatment of both men and women. Men were stripped of their clothes and beaten on their behinds. Women were also stripped in the streets to be searched. Soldiers stole watches and other personal belongings while searching inhabitants.

2. Female nurses in Gaza hospitals complained that border guards stripped them on their way to work, for searching purposes.

3. A detention camp was set up on the sea-shore in Gaza

where detainees were held, interrogated and tortured, and some were thrown into the sea.

Ma'ariv, January 26, 1971

Three years ago, Kfar Yuna prison was reconstructed especially for Arab prisoners. The prisoners, the majority of whom are political detainees, are kept in their cells except for a twenty minute period in the prison yard. Their daily soup consists of **boiled** water and onions.

Al-Ittihad, April 13, 1971

A number of prisoners in Nablus Central Prison started a hunger-strike. This prison includes 300 prisoners, most of whom are Arab commandos (they also went on strike in September 1968). They demanded equal treatment with the rest of the prisoners.

Jerusalem Post, April 30, 1971

22 administrative detainees started a hunger-strike in Shatta prison. The families of four of the detainees also started a strike in the prison court protesting against their detention without trial. Some have been detained for 20-21 months.

Ma'ariv, May 16, 1971

Hussain Abdul-Aziz al-Aqra', Muhammad Abdul-Rahman Az'ar, and Mahmoud Hamid Tuqtaqah were sentenced on July 4, 1971, at the Lod military tribunal to ten, five and fifteen years respectively. They were accused of membership in an illegal organization, holding and carrying arms. Tuqtaqah was beaten up and then dropped in cold water, bullets were pushed into his rectum. Traces of torture are still showing on al-Aqra's toe and finger-nails. He said that he was beaten up on his genitals and a rubber rod was pushed into his rectum. Al-Az'ar, the youngest of the three, 19 years old, also had his share.

Al-Ittihad, July 13, 1971

On June 23, 1971, the military court in Nablus began looking into the case of Nazim Rasmi Abdullah al-Kusa and Sa'id Saleh

Hamdan Ammar, both accused of membership in an illegal organization, and the possession of weapons and ammunition.

The lawyer, Mrs. F. Langer, said that the testimony of her client Sa'id was taken by force and he showed traces of torture on his body. He also described faces of Shin Bet men who beat him. At court two witness for the prosecution contradicted each other when one admitted seeing the defendant with a blue left eye because of the beating while the other denied it. The court was adjourned until the following September.

Al-Ittihad, July 9, 1971

Rashad Zghayir, a detainee in Kfar Yuna prison, was moved to Ramleh prison for treatment. He told his attorney, Felicia Langer, that when on July 1, 1971, he dared ask about one of the prisoners who had been moved to another cell, he was confined to a solitary cell for seven days. He started a hunger strike which affected his health. The conditions in that prison were horrible, the food very bad, and the cells overcrowded. Arab female prisoners in Navi Tirtza were also beaten up by Jewish prisoners and male wardens.

Al-Ittihad, July 16, 1971

In Nazareth, bail was denied to Abdul Malik Dahamsha, remanded for 15 days on suspicion of complicity in sabotage acts carried out by the Fateh in Tel-Aviv, Natanya and Haifa between 1968 and 1970.

Dehamsheh related that he had been arrested on a Friday, left in a room containing nothing but a mattress and a pail, and was denied access to the lavatory until Sunday. He said he was threatened with violence by two interrogators. Though he had not been beaten, he had been coerced into admitting facts and signing a statement some of which was not true.

Jerusalem Post, July 28, 1971

Mr. Jean-Pierre Manoir, deputy director-general of the International Red Cross, claimed that Israel had ignored a Red

Cross demand to stop banishing residents from the administered territories and demolishing homes of saboteurs. He also complained that Israel did not allow his representatives to visit saboteurs during their interrogation by security forces. All this is in violation of Article Four concerning the treatment of civilians in the military administered territories.

Jerusalem Post, August 29, 1971

The report of the special committee appointed by the Prison Commissioner to investigate the Ashkelon jail riot of September 30 was «internal and technical,» and would not be released to the public, the Police Minister announced.

He said the committee had already submitted its findings, the aim of which was to help «guide future action.» In response to questions, he said, «the events at Ashkelon prison were only disturbances and can by no means be described as a mutiny. The immediate causes of the riot were overcrowding, shortage of staff and the fact that the prisoners at Ashkelon consisted of senior commando leaders and other «dangerous types.»

The request of West Bank mayors to be allowed to visit the prison had been turned down because at this stage it would only serve to increase tension. This was also the reason why no press tour of the prison had been organized.

Jerusalem Post, October 12, 1971

A delegation of twelve from Nablus headed by Mayor Haj Ma'azouz al-Masri took the unprecedented step of urging that a Knesset Committee of «neutral» parliamentarians be formed to investigate conditions at the Ashkelon prison. The delegation comprised representatives of the municipality, women's organizations and the Chamber of Commerce.

The delegation was reported to have submitted two memoranda, one on behalf of the women striking against alleged mistreatment of their relatives, who are prisoners at the Ashkelon jail, to the Military Governor, and the second from the delegation itself to the Minister of Defence. Both alleged that

many of the Ashkelon prisoners, most of whom are lifers, were «tortured» after the riot — some were seen suffering from broken arms. It also claimed that relatives and public representatives were prevented from visiting certain prisoners after the riot.

Jerusalem Post, October 13, 1971

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan has informed notables in Nablus that no Nabulsi will be allowed to visit relatives being held in Israel prisons on the next scheduled visit in two weeks' time. He also refused to allow West Bank residents to inspect the prison, and said he was opposed to the appointment of a public investigation committee. He has been asked to reconsider his decision by the Nabulsi notables.

Jerusalem Post, October 15, 1971

The League of Human and Civil Rights in Israel published a statement in *Ha'aretz* discussing the conditions at Ashkelon prison. The statement mentioned that Arab prisoners are kept in their crowded cells for 23 hours every day and their mothers and relatives are not allowed to visit them. Those who were able to see their families told them of ten cases where the prisoners had their teeth broken or were without food or clothes. It is not by chance that a medical committee from the Ministry of Health warned against the inhuman conditions prevailing in that prison. This is all kept secret from the public and when 160 mothers of the prisoners started a strike in Nablus demanding permission to visit their sons, they were denied this right. The League asked for a civilian committee to investigate these matters.

Al-Ittihad, October 19, 1971

Abdul Jabir Abdullah al-Siyuri from Hebron was arrested on August 26, 1971, and when his attorney, Felicia Langer, asked to meet him on October 14, her request was rejected. After several protests she was permitted to visit him. The defendant told her of the torture he was subjected to, which caused him to lose

hearing in his right ear. The defendant is under administrative detention and does not know anything about his charge except that he is suspected of communist affiliations.

Al-Ittihad, October 26, 1971

On October 20, 1971, the military court in Lydda continued examination of the cases of Mustafa Hassan al-Sha'ar, 'Ali Mustafa Khalaf, and Amin Muhammad al-Sha'ar. This last was sentenced to one year only because he said he was a member of Fateh. He also suffered from diabetes and spent most of his days in the hospital of Ramleh prison. Felicia Langer, attorney of the first defendant, rejected the charge of murder against him and said that when the explosives were examined by the officer in charge of dismantling them he found that they were not meant to explode. The meeting was adjourned until December 5, 1971.

Al-Ittihad, October 29, 1971

Samira Hussein Najem, 23-years old, from Jerusalem, has been now for three months in Moscobieh prison with Jewish prostitutes, and is accused of collaborating with Fateh. In spite of her ill health and the failure of the court to find evidence against her, she was not released upon the request of her attorney Felicia Langer.

Al-Ittihad, November 12, 1971

On November 8, 1971, eleven prisoners from Hebron prison, of whom eight are from Halhoul village, were moved to Beer-sheba prison, the last stop before being deported to Jordan across Wadi 'Araba. They were all bound hand and foot and blindfolded. Lawyer Felicia Langer knew that in spite of being severely tortured none of them admitted any charge and they all refused to collaborate with the Israeli Intelligence which was the condition to keep them in Hebron prison. Members of Shin Bet (the Israeli Secret Service) also threatened that unless the detainees collaborate with them, all the inhabitants of Halhoul would be deported to 'Oqbat Jabr Camp, near Jericho, which was deserted in the 1967 war.

Al-Ittihad, November 19, 1971

Tulkarm military tribunal resumed the hearings on the case of Sami Muhammad Qashu' and Wadi' Abdul Fattah Shihadeh on November 14, 1971. Both are from Baqat al-Hatab near Tulkarm and both are teachers of Arabic. They were accused of Fateh membership and possession of weapons. Felicia Langer defended the first one and Wasfi al-Masri defended the second. Qashu' said that he was being intimidated to confess and that his interrogator Sergeant Itzhak [Zartis] had dictated to him what to say. He was brought to him after being severely beaten by the Shin Bet. The confessions are written in Hebrew except for one sentence in Arabic indicating that the accused had willingly confessed and admits his membership to Fateh. When the lawyer cross-examined the sergeant, he admitted dictating to the accused word for word because, as he said, the accused did not know Arabic composition! The same sentence was dictated to the second accused also and his lawyer found the same linguistic mistakes in both confessions which indicated that had been done by the same person. The meeting was adjourned until November 28, 1971.

Al-Ittihad, November 19, 1971

'Adel Muhammad Hadid Barghuti was arrested on September 26, 1971. He is 39 years old, from the village of Kober near Ramallah, and a father of three children. He is still under administrative detention until January 5, 1972. He was accused of membership in Fateh, the P.F.L.P. and the Jordanian Communist Party. This is what he told his lawyer Felicia Langer when she visited him in his prison in Ramallah : «The interrogators were in civilian clothes and I don't know if their names were real. They started to beat me all over, uttering dirty words to humiliate me and my people. Then they poured cold water on me and resumed the beating when I refused to admit to their charges. Then they brought a sack full of stones weighing about 50 kgs. and I had to carry it on my back standing for three hours on a round rod, so that whenever it rolls I fall down and they start beating me.»

Al-Ittihad, November 19, 1971

Members of the Knesset and lawyers are still prevented from visiting Ashkelon prison. Some time ago, Nabil Qabalani from Jerusalem, and an inmate of that prison, was transferred to Ramleh prison. On his return, his lawyer, Felicia Langer, was prevented from seeing him. His mother said after visiting him : «He was swollen all over, he showed me his swollen hand and told me he had been severely beaten with a whip. I told him that they did not give permission for his lawyer to see him and he said that it is better this way because if she did, he would take of his shirt to show her the traces of torture.» He is confined to a solitary cell.

Al-Ittihad, December 3, 1971

Chapter 2

TERRORISM, INTIMIDATION AND SUMMARY ARRESTS

A) Text of Relevant Articles

«No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile.»

Universal Declaration of Human
Rights,
Article 9

«No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.»

Universal Declaration of Human
Rights,
Article 12

«No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention.»

UN Covenant on Civil and
Political Rights,
Article 9

«No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited.»

«Pillage is prohibited.»

«Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited.»

Fourth Geneva Convention,
Article 33

«The High Contracting Parties specifically agree that each of them is prohibited from taking any measure of such a character as to cause the physical suffering or extermination of protected persons in their lands. This prohibition applies not only to murder, torture, corporal punishments, mutilation, and medical and scientific experiments not necessitated by the medical treatment of a protected person, but also to any other measures of brutality whether applied by civilian or military agents.»

Fourth Geneva Convention,
Article 32

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group, as such:

- a. killing members of the group;
- b. causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- c. deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- d. imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- e. forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Genocide Convention,
Article 2

B. Contraventions

The Israeli Committee for Human and Civil Rights in Tel-Aviv announced on January 28, 1971, «The border guards have been detaining people in Gaza, beating them and treating them cruelly in order to instil fear and to terrorize them. They are

whipped as if they were beasts.» According to the report, reliable eyewitnesses were interviewed. One of them was a doctor. He exposed their maltreatment of the Palestinians. One such case was of a person who «had been wounded by bullet shots in his legs. The first diagnosis showed that the patient had lost one of his legs. The other could be saved only by a surgical operation. However, the security officers would not consent....Four hours later he lost his second leg.»

The report also disclosed that the search of refugee camps and the poorer districts was accompanied by rough handling of the inhabitants. People's belongings were destroyed. Women were ordered to stand against the wall completely or partially naked. Because of the shock and the humiliation, some fainted. They were taken to hospitals and afterwards they were marched in their nudity through the streets. However, this practice was stopped by the Israeli government.

A large number were arrested. Since there was not enough space in the jail houses, a wider prison camp was opened-up. Torture was employed. Painful screams were heard. Another prison camp was installed for the families of wanted men in the middle of the Sinai desert at Nahil. Male relatives, whose only crime was kinship, were also thrown into a prison camp in Sinai.

Institute for Palestine Studies,
Bulletin No. 1, 1/14/71

Al-Mirsaad wrote in its July 1, 1971, issue of the problems face by the Palestinians under military rule. They do not know now to present their complaints and to whom to present them.... Most inhabitants are afraid to make them for fear of reprisals. However, some have dared to voice their discontent openly. Even fewer ventured to personally deliver their grievances to a person in power. On the other hand, it is seldom that any of these people receive a positive, affirmative answer, or sense any kind of interest on the part of the Israeli officials. The grievances vary. Some have claimed that security officers have stopped them in the street, apprehended their cars, and returned them

after having been damaged. Others reveal how they have been arrested for not having their identity cards when asked. Some families have disclosed how their homes have been broken into at night by security officers. Some assert that their money and valuables were confiscated, that insults were heaped and physical violence resorted to.

Al-Mirsaad, January 17, 1971

Ma'ariv, in its January 7, 1971 issue, emphasized that «the situation in Gaza has reached a point where Israeli soldiers have refused to obey orders regarding 'mass killings.' They reject the commands, for humanistic reasons, even if they were issued by the Minister of Defense.»

Ma'ariv, January 7, 1971

The Israeli military authorities in the West Bank have threatened to discharge all the present Arab Mayors and appoint in their place military representatives to head the municipalities if the Arab residents continue to boycott the elections.

This was announced by Colonel Raphael Vardi, the Military Governor of the West Bank following the decision of the Nablus city councillors, under pressure from Jordan, to boycott the elections.

Daily Telegraph, February 22, 1971

Mayor Rajeb 'Alami was removed from office following growing Israeli concern of his «hostile behaviour, failure to cooperate with the Military Government and of having done nothing to improve the lot of the local population.»

Palestine Research Center Archives

The Military government in the occupied territories had imposed compulsory residence for a year starting September 8, 1971, on Ali Lutfi Mohammad Khalaf from Mkaibleh village in Jenin. That was after it had given him the same sentence for

two and a half years. They also threatened his father and brother with the same penalty.

Palestine Research Center Archives

Fawzi Nimr Al Bourini from Acre, who was exiled on the 18th of February, 1971, revealed that the Military government had indicted him for a total of 624 years. In addition, he was fined approximately a million and a half Israeli pounds. He also related a similar Israeli ludicrousness. A Palestinian dreamt that some commandos were entering a cave in the mountains. He told his friends about it. The tale spread until it reached the ears of the Israeli secret service agents. He was arrested, interrogated and tortured - spending thirteen months in prison. Afterwards, he was exiled to the East Bank.

Palestine Research Center Archives

It was announced on the Israeli News Broadcast on February 2, 1971, that the Military Governor had informed foreign correspondents, during their visit to the Coast Guard in Gaza, that the Israeli soldiers lost their self-control while searching and interrogating by beating-up the residents.

Israel Radio Station, February 2, 1971

The Gaza-Strip commander disclosed in his reports on the various precautionary measures that have been taken so as to isolate those Palestinians who were in commando organizations. He acknowledged that over 160 persons in one of the prison camps in Sinai have been charged with civil and administrative sentences. Furthermore, twenty-seven families were exiled from the Strip to Sinai so as to preclude the possibility of help being offered to the fugitives.

Al-Mirsaad, April 21, 1971

The Israeli authorities started a campaign of terrorism in Gaza in order to pressure the inhabitants to migrate to the West Bank. Their purpose was to clear the area. *Ha'aretz* reported on January 19, 1971, «...a substantial number of the inhabitants of the Gaza-Strip have been migrating to the West Bank because

of the many arrests and the terrorism practiced. The authorities are permitting those wishing to migrate, to do so. Moreover, they are providing means of transportation, and are helping them to procure residence and secure jobs. Displacements from Gaza had been going on for a long time, but it has increase considerably in recent times. It is estimated that no less than 2000 have left.»

Ha'aretz, January 19, 1971

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan informed the Nablus City Council on October 6, 1971, that the military authorities had prohibited the Nablus residents, especially the families of the detainees, from visiting the prisoners for a month. This restriction was decreed as a punishment for the strike held in solidarity with those in the Israeli prisons.

Palestine Research Center Archives

The Israeli authorities had started in July 1971 to use a new method of mass punishment against the Arab detainees in prison. They would spray a powdery substance in the cells that causes dermal infections and fainting. It was first used in the Ramleh prison when the prisoners, who were four-hundred in number, had refused to share in one of the Israeli celebrations.

Palestine Research Center Archives

Al-Ittihad published, on October 5, 1971, a letter from Gaza which exposed the murders conducted by gangs organized by the occupying authorities. It also stated, «...we were able to obtain news from two Israeli soldiers (one of them being a major) and from an Israeli citizen. They had witnessed such campaigns. It was known by the name of «pressure cooker.» A group of eight or ten soldiers are chosen among those who are already working, or who have volunteered to work in Gaza. The leader of the operation is a secret service agent. He is accompanied by two Arabs, one of whom is an Israeli-Arab chosen from a prison for criminals, the other is an ex-member of the Palestinian commandos, who could not bear being tortured anymore. Both have

been promised amnesty if they satisfactorily cooperate. The campaign is implemented in the following manner: The two Arabs, who are unarmed, are in the front. The armed secret service agent walks behind so that he can shoot them if they decide to flee. An isolated house is chosen. The Arabs are then given weapons to kill any male that is found. Those that have not been murdered are taken to an old depot close to the seashore. When a group of six to twelve men is formed they are summarily executed. The corpses are then transported to particular spots where they are easily exposed to the rest of the citizenry. The military then proclaims over the radio and in newspapers that the Arabs are killing each other. During one operation, a number of women were shot. These murders, however, were not divulged for fear that the Israelis would disbelieve that such murders could have been carried out by the Palestinians.

Al-Ittihad October 5, 1971

The city of Gaza had announced a general strike on October 24, 1971, as a protest against the killing of six Arabs in Jabaliya Camp on the 23rd of October. A tense atmosphere had prevailed while the whole city was practically shut. The news broadcast analyzed the situation as confrontation between the residents and the Israeli authorities. During the day, the city streets were filled with men and women dressed in black to mourn and to demonstrate against the Military government.

Palestine Research Center Archives

In answering Knesset deputy Emile Habiby on June 15, 1971, Moshe Dayan stated that the number of detainees had reached 50 by March 1971. 229 were from Al-Kuds mountains and Al-Samerah, 303 from the Gaza-Strip, 14 from Jerusalem and 14 from the pre-1967 Israeli-Arab communities.

Palestine Research Center Archives

C. Further Disclosures

The Israeli authorities arrested 60 persons in Nablus following the discovery of a bomb in an Egged bus.

Al-Ittihad, January 12, 1971

[In Gaza], the approach between checkpoint and police station is almost deserted. Soldiers in armoured cars, jeeps and on foot, reinforced by policemen drafted in during the week, are never out of sight.

Teachers and lawyers who discussed the situation asked not to be named. «The Government has obviously decided on toughness, and its security operation is in part a reprisal,» a lawyer said. «The business strike was caused by events in al-Shati' Camp but it is also a protest against recent statements by Israeli ministers, suggesting that Gaza will be integrated with Israel.»

Traders said because of the closure of the Tel-Aviv road, crated oranges were rotting in a packing station.

The Guardian, January 12, 1971

A camp in Gaza with about 13,000 refugees has been sealed for a week by Israeli troops searching for guerrillas. Nobody is allowed in. Anyone leaving is told he cannot return until the search is over. Inside, the refugees have been ordered to stay indoors apart from four hours each morning to collect rations.

These and other measures, which local Arabs take as the beginning of a policy of «toughness,» have created the tensest situation here since the weeks after the Six-Day War. Shops, offices, and schools are in the fourth day of a strike which was almost total this morning, though some shops opened in the afternoon after persuasion by police and soldiers. Seventy shopkeepers appeared before a military court charged with failing to open.

The main road out of Gaza towards Tel-Aviv has been closed to traffic In the sealed section of the al-Shati' Camp even officials of UNRWA could not get in or out for days. But they are now allowed in for ration distribution while the curfew is relaxed each morning. In addition to measures in the camp, some families of detained or wanted guerrillas have been expelled from Gaza.

The Guardian, January 12, 1971

In Nablus, security forces clamped a curfew on the shopping zone here a few hours after a grenade was hurled at an Israeli vehicle.... About 90 persons were picked up for questioning and 40 were later released.

Jerusalem Post, January 14, 1971

Muslim leaders in Jerusalem who recently protested publicly against plans by the Israel government to build large housing estates on former Jordanian land occupied after the 1967 war have been threatened with official action if they violate security requirements. Chief Superintendent Daniel Baredi, commander of the Jerusalem Police, summoned on January 13, members of the Muslim Council to his office and warned them that the police would no longer tolerate the tone of recent statements and would act if security limits are to be transgressed.

The Times, January 14, 1971

Early in January, the Israeli authorities arrested an employee of UNRWA, Khalid Amri, 42, of Kalandia camp on charges of overseeing a spy ring.

A number of women, some of whom are teachers have been arrested in Jerusalem and the refugee camps.

Al-Ittihad, January 15, 1971

Five Arabs of Gaza were wounded when a patrol opened fire on a civilian bus after the driver «ignored a warning» to stop, a military spokesman said.

Daily Star, January 15, 1971

Persons living within the curfew area [in Gaza] were allowed exit to work outside, but government military sources said that once they leave they will not be permitted to go back to their houses. The manager of Nasser Hospital added that women who had given birth lately were not discharged because they live in al-Shati' Camp and are not allowed to go back.

Jerusalem Post, January 15, 1971

A section of the al-Shati' Camp containing 13,000 refugees was today isolated for the twelfth successive day. A special detention camp «somewhere in Sinai» has been set up because there is not enough room in Gaza for those arrested Correspondents were still barred from entering the camp from where the worst rumours originate.... The huge Jabaliya Camp on the outskirts of Gaza was cut off without warning, on January 20, and officials of UNRWA responsible for distributing rations did not know how long it would last.

The Guardian, January 21, 1971

Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan disclosed today that 29 families of suspected Gaza-Strip terrorists are still being held in exile in the Sinai desert, but angrily denied Communist suggestions that their detention constitutes concentration-camp conditions.

Replying in Parliament to a Communist Deputy, General Dayan said that some 160 men, women and children are still being detained nine weeks after a major crackdown on guerrillas in the Gaza-Strip, hotbed of Arab resistance to the Israeli occupation.

Alternative sources said that the exiles are in Abu Zneima, an abandoned manganese port 60 miles south of the Suez Canal on the Gulf of Suez, and about 150 miles from Gaza. General Dayan said that the exiles are part of a deliberate policy decision by the Israeli occupation authorities to deny guerrilla fugitives «aid, shelter and comfort» afforded by their families.

International Herald Tribune, March 10, 1971

An official of the Israeli military command acknowledged that some 170 fedayeen recently captured had been transported to a prison camp situated in Sinai due to the «overpopulation» of the Gaza prisons. He also said that since January the Israeli authorities had exiled 30 families to Abu Zneima. According to the official, this measure deprived the fedayeen of the environment in which they emerged, and which furnished their food,

money and shelter. Since the inauguration of this «policy of exile,» five families have been authorized to return to the Gaza-Strip.

Le Monde, March 11, 1971

Sixty persons from Jerusalem, Hebron, Bethlehem, Beit Sahur and Ramallah were arrested during the past three weeks on charges of belonging to a sabotage organization and spy rings.

Al-Ittihad, January 15, 1971

Israeli border policemen have shot a dozen people, killing at least five, in the streets of Gaza since being drafted in a week ago. They have beaten up many more, according to doctors in Gaza hospitals.

Their arrival in Gaza is part of a deliberate policy of toughness inaugurated at Cabinet level a fortnight ago, after increasing guerrilla activities in the Strip.

Official accounts of this week's shootings say that patrols opened fire after suspects failed to stop when challenged. Five men were shot in their feet as they ran into a bus after being challenged. At the Nasser hospital, three of them said the bus was not moving when it was shot at.

The Observer, January 17, 1971

In Nablus a hand grenade was thrown in the local commercial center, but it failed to explode. The bomb was dismantled by security forces who clamped down a curfew immediately. Local sources said about 50 persons were detained for interrogation.

Jerusalem Post, January 18, 1971

Nine persons of the Mansour family of al-Tirah have been detained for 15 days. No charges have been brought against them.

Al-Ittihad, January 19, 1971

In the past week there have been several reports of people

being shot after allegedly refusing to obey orders to halt, but reports from Gaza claim that in some instances shots were fired prematurely. Most of the wounded had leg injuries, but one curfew-breaker from a refugee camp died in hospital of his wounds.

Two hospitals have reported cases of lacerations caused by beating and a girl in a refugee camp complained that she was crushed against a wall by a passing Army vehicle, causing a deep cut to her arm and suspected internal injury.

The Times, January 19, 1971

13 curfew breakers from the eastern quarter of Sajiye in the Gaza-Strip were summarily tried and fined IL 70 apiece.

Jerusalem Post, January 20, 1971

Since the present wave of increased violence first shook the Gaza-Strip about a fortnight ago, between 10 and 15 people have been detained daily for interrogation, but it is not known how many have later been released. A new detention camp for Gaza detainees was opened lately in Sinai. The new detention camp is in the center of the Sinai Peninsula and had to be installed because of space in the Gaza prisons.

The harsh Israeli measures introduced last week included the drafting into the Gaza-Strip of tough border police as well as spot curfews and searches.

Some local residents last week complained that they had been beaten up by the border police; but the sources said the police were not now acting «as harshly» as they had been.

Daily Star and *Davar*, January 21, 1971

Over 500 persons from the West Bank have been arrested by the Israeli authorities during the past six weeks.

The arrests followed information received that there was increased membership in resistance groups.

Al-Ittihad, January 22, 1971

The Israeli military authorities have just opened a new detention camp in Sinai to intern the Palestinians arrested in Gaza, a government communiqué announced on January 20. This measure had been made necessary by the recent arrests in Gaza of many people suspected of «acts of terrorism.» In point of fact the Gaza prisons were no longer large enough. According to the defence regulations, carried over from the days of the British Mandate, people suspected of «acts of terrorism» can be detained without trial for long periods.

Le Monde, January 22, 1971

In Nablus an undisclosed number of local residents were detained following the explosion of a Molotov cocktail in Hussein Square in the center of town. The bomb had been thrown at one of the three iron gates, installed by the security authorities at the entrance to the old city following the latest wave of terrorist activity in the area.

Jerusalem Post, January 24, 1971

A leading Israeli newspaper criticized what it called the military's strong-arm tactics in the occupied Gaza-Strip. The independent *Ha'aretz* said that while such methods were not entirely efficient, «they will certainly deepen hatred for Israel.» The Israeli Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, appointed a top army officer to investigate complaints from Gaza Arabs that innocent citizens had been beaten by the military. *Ha'aretz* said that «the impression emerges that lately we have not been scrupulous in maintaining rules of conduct that ought to characterize an orderly regime, even under circumstances of extreme provocation.»

Chaim Isaac wrote in *Davar*: «During our visit to al-Shifa hospital in Gaza, we were able to observe the applied standards of the Israeli army. One of the doctors said that suspects were beaten without reason, a child was shot in the back and another 12-year-old boy had his arm broken. A 16-year-old man was still being treated for the beating he had received. All these incidents took place between January 8-12, 1972.»

Davar, February 2, 1971

In Gaza the Israeli authorities claimed, on February 2, 1971, that they have arrested 150 suspects during the period of the intensive search so far. They are held in camps outside the town because prisons in Gaza are full. These contain more than seven hundred prisoners.

The Guardian, February 2, 1971

Just how tough have the Israelis been in the Gaza-Strip during the «intensive search» for guerrillas which began five weeks ago ?

Slaps, insults, and ham-handed searches of houses and cars were obviously widespread, but cases of serious injury or damage seem to have been rare. The most alarming report was circulated after the first week when a dozen or so people were taken to hospital after being shot at by border policemen for refusing to stop when challenged. Among half a dozen «guerrillas» shot dead in the first week, one or two people may have been innocent bystanders. An army spokesman announced on February 10 (at a late hour, seemingly timed to minimise publicity abroad), that, according to the report, soldiers of one unit «used unnecessary violence,» including the use of rods and truncheons against a number of residents, and caused damage to buildings while carrying out searches in them. The officers add that as a result of «the lessons learned from such incidents, soldiers will in future be equipped with guidelines to prepare them for tasks involving contact with the local population.» They do not explain why, after occupying Arab areas for three and a half years, such guidelines have not been issued before.

Arab «intellectuals» in Gaza — doctors, lawyers and teachers — argue forcefully that a «policy of terror» is counter-productive for Israel, since it alienates innocent people. But Israeli officers counter that among the 200,000 refugees in Gaza camps, guerrillas still command widespread support and a show of firmness will help.

«The essential point was not toughness but the searching,» one officer said. «If you have to pull down somebody's wall

because you think there may be an arms cache behind it, it is difficult to do it politely or gently.» It was claimed a week ago that 150 suspects had been arrested during the searches.

The Guardian, February 11, 1971

The spokesman said that, according to information available to the Red Crescent, about 190 people had been killed or wounded in the Gaza-Strip since the beginning of the year and at least 2,000 were arrested «during the recent terror campaign in the Strip.»

The Israeli Army is to prosecute an officer and ten soldiers on charges of unprovoked rough treatment of Arab residents in the occupied Gaza-Strip.

They added that during a two-week period in January seven Arabs were hospitalized and 23 others, including a woman, received medical treatment for injuries after alleged beatings.

International Herald Tribune, February 12, 1971

The Israeli authorities arrested 45 persons of Nuba, Jub'a and Halhoul in the Hebron area on charges of belonging to an armed Palestinian organization and 19 sabotage activities.

Al-Ittihad, February 12, 1971

Israel's Defence Minister, General Dayan, told Parliament today that 30 people living in the occupied Gaza-Strip were injured by «unwarranted and unauthorised violence» when troops were sent there to curb a rash of Arab guerrilla attacks last month.

As a result, he said, one officer and a number of soldiers would be brought before a disciplinary court. Three officers — two of them senior — had received administrative reprimands, and three soldiers had been sentenced to 35 days' imprisonment for stealing from Arabs.

General Dayan said the «deviant» acts carried out by Israeli troops included the excessive use of clubs, unnecessary damage

to buildings being searched, and «some isolated cases of faulty behaviour by troops. An additional grave error was that during the first days of the security action, higher supervision was lacking and soldiers used unwarranted and unauthorized violence as well as threats and intimidation.»

Seven of the 30 persons injured required treatment in hospital. The others were given first aid and released. One woman was among those who suffered minor injuries.

General Dayan said that the tighter security measures taken last month significantly cut down guerrilla activity in the area. Israeli troops were reported to have killed eight Arab guerrillas, and captured 139. They also seized large caches of weapons.

The Guardian, February 18, 1971

Gaza townspeople single out the following allegations among many others concerning the searches, beatings, and destruction of property during police measures: «All soldiers carried clubs. Practically every male in Gaza has been beaten. Two physicians, Drs. Hamdy Jefrawi and Abdallah Tarazi were beaten when stopped by a patrol and asked for their identification cards.

«Bashir Rayiss, director of education, found soldiers taking one wheel off his car. They then rolled it down the street and forced him to run after it.

«One girl student living alone with her grandmother came home to find that her grandmother and a small child had not escaped beating.»

General Bar-Lev appointed a general officer who was never publicly identified to investigate the Gaza situation and report to him. On February 9, an Israel army spokesman announced that as a result of his report, General Bar-Lev had decided to impose «administrative reprimands» on three unnamed officers, including two of senior rank. This reporter saw people returning to orange groves to pick a citrus crop that had begun to spoil during the long curfew period. Patrols of helmeted Israeli soldiers prowled through the streets, their guns at the ready.

UNRWA's task has been complicated by destruction of shelters during such mass punishment measures as those last month, leaving refugee families homeless again. Its budget deficit has forced UNRWA to reduce the meager protein content of its 1500 calories daily diet by substituting flour for the pulses formerly distributed.

John Cooley in the *Christian Science Monitor*, March 2, 1971

A high-school teacher of al-Tiba village, Hassan Bishara, has been confined to his village according to Emergency Mandatory laws. The order for his confinement is being renewed automatically every year. No charges have been made against Bishara; neither has he been brought to court.

Al-Ittihad, March 9, 1971

Israeli police arrested Kassab Umar Kassab, Ahmad Abdul Rahman and a number of high-school students of Kfar Qara on February 8. Their detention is to be extended for another two weeks. A number of youths have been summoned and beaten up by the police. The authorities base their charges on extremist slogans written on the high-school gate.

Al-Ittihad, March 12, 1971

Twenty-five young men from the Jenin area were rounded up over the weekend by security forces and arrested on suspicion of membership in Fateh and committing various acts of sabotage.

Jerusalem Post, March 21, 1971

On the 11th of April a college student, Hani Abdullah of Nazareth was arrested on charges of hiding explosives at his home. The police transferred Abdullah to prison although no explosives were found in his home after searching it.

Al-Ittihad, April 16, 1971

As a straight security operation Gaza has turned out to be a costly failure. Up to the beginning of July, 206 Arabs and 43 Israelis were killed, 1284 Arabs and 336 wounded by grenades,

mines and bullets of the guerrillas.... One of the biggest camps in Gaza was sealed off for a month for a house-to-house search in the camp and out in the streets baton-happy, and occasionally trigger-happy, soldiers and border police filled up the hospital wards within a week.... After another week came the crackdown on the crackdown. Three senior officers received «administrative reprimands» — which spoil their chances of promotion — for inadequate supervision and instruction of their men. Three non-commissioned officers were dismissed from their training school and imprisoned for thirty-five days for «baton-happiness.» The files at the Israeli High Command in Tel-Aviv show that during that month 35 Gaza civilians were admitted to hospital or visited by a doctor after rough handling. Seven had fractures from blows. One is listed as having died from stray Israeli bullets fired at fleeing suspects, while five more were wounded by shots.

John de St. Jorre in *The Observer*, August 1, 1971

17 suspects were detained for questioning when security forces discovered an arms cache in a bunker in Nazle village, near the Jabaliya refugee camp.

Jerusalem Post, September 2, 1971

In Beersheba 12 commandos belonging to various organizations were arrested by the security forces in the Gaza-Strip on October 31. A number of recent sabotage acts in the Rafah-Khan Yunis area have been attributed to the men.

Jerusalem Post, November 2, 1971

Police now hold about 30 suspects in their investigation of a commando ring operating in the North. The suspects are mostly young Arabs from Western Galilee villages and from Nazareth.

Jerusalem Post, November 2, 1971

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said that Israeli forces have killed 37 commandos and arrested 361 suspects in the occupied Gaza-Strip in the last three months.... He also gave out the following information: there were 3687 commandos held in Israeli prisons.

Daily Star, November 3, 1971

Hatred is brewing up in Majdal Shams in the occupied Golan Heights against the occupation forces. Seven people were arrested and accused of helping enemy forces (Syria); one of them is still detained. The Israeli flag was taken down from the school building on Israeli Independence Day.

Ma'ariv, November 3, 1971

Salah al-Din Aslan and Zuhair Taher Aslan, of Nablus, were arrested by security forces during a search, when ten grenades were found in their house.

Jerusalem Post, November 4, 1971

Israeli security forces have arrested 20 local residents of Jenin and nearby villages on the Israeli-held West Bank of Jordan on suspicion of commando activities, Arab municipal sources said.

Daily Star, November 6, 1971

In Hebron the driver of an Egged bus, a Beduin resident of Beersheba, is being held after the bus he was driving burst into flame. The police suspect sabotage.

Jerusalem Post, November 7, 1971

Tension was very high at a meeting between General Moshe Dayan and the Mayor of Tulkarm (in the occupied West Bank). Dayan refused to allow the Municipality to receive 80,000 Jordanian dinars belonging to it and blocked in a bank in Jordan since the Six-Day War. This sum was allocated for the building of two power plants for the town. Dayan insisted that Tulkarm should be linked to the main Israeli electrical supply and asked the Mayor to resign. The minister also refused to limit the number of Arab labourers in Israel.

Al-Ittihad, November 12, 1971

Israeli police set up road-blocks around the Arab village of Tira, northeast of Tel-Aviv, following the grenade blast in a bus that came from the village. All vehicles and passengers travelling

from Tira are being thoroughly checked and searches are being carried out in the homes of the suspects.

In the Gaza-Strip an Arab resident of al-Shati' refugee camp was killed by Israeli troops when he failed to heed a warning to stop and identify himself, a military spokesman said. He added that the troops, who were carrying out searches for Arab commandos in the camp, fired a number of warning shots in the air, but when the man still attempted to escape, they shot at him.

Daily Star, November 13, 1971

During combing-out operations in Gaza on November 13, a Border Police patrol shot and killed one man who attempted to throw a grenade and took another into custody. Both men were on the wanted list.

Jerusalem Post, November 14, 1971

Israeli military authorities have released 300 detained Arab commandos in the past fortnight following requests from mayors of the Israeli-held West Bank of Jordan, military sources said in Tel-Aviv.

Scores of those released were held under administrative detention while the remainder had been sentenced to light prison terms by Israeli military courts on the West Bank, the sources said.

Daily Star, November 15, 1971

In an apparent reprisal for recent terrorist acts in the Hebron area, the Israeli military government on the West Bank has introduced restrictions on the people of the district. They are not being allowed to travel into Jordan and will not be permitted to invite relatives or friends from across the bridges to visit them for the feast to mark the end of Ramadan this weekend. No prisoners from Hebron will be included in the amnesty to be declared for the West Bank areas to mark the feast.

The Times, November 15, 1971

In Nazareth the police claim to have dismantled a Fateh cell. The head of this cell is alleged to be a woman of forty called Suad Wahab, who was arrested with three other people, one of them a young student from Nazareth. The mother of this student declared that as far as she could tell, the crime of her son consisted of his being responsible for carrying three maps to Suad Wahab. These maps can be bought in any stationery shop, the mother said.

Al-Ittihad, November 16, 1971

A resident of Rafah was injured by an army patrol when he refused to halt and identify himself when challenged.

Jerusalem Post, November 30, 1971

Some 40 Arab workers from the administrated areas were arrested in Tel-Aviv on November 29 on suspicion of staying overnight — in violation of their permits — in Tel-Aviv. Regulations require these workers to return to their homes after each work-day.

Jerusalem Post, November 30, 1971

It is understood that the cases of between 300 and 350 prisoners from the West Bank and the Gaza-Strip are being reviewed by the Defence Ministry. The cases now under review are those of persons captured and tried several years ago. The Ministry believes that some of these cases would be handled differently were they tried today, since terrorism is no longer considered an «active problem.»

Jerusalem Post, December 1, 1971

It is reported that after the authorities interrogated 15 villagers of Kabatya, near Jenin, in connection with a large quantity of illegal weapons, the weapons were handed over to security authorities in a move initiated by the local mukhtars.

Jerusalem Post, December 1, 1971

In Nablus security forces have arrested about ten local residents in the past two days in connection with slogans which

have recently been painted on walls against the holding of municipal elections in West Bank towns.

Jerusalem Post, December 6, 1971

A resident of the Gaza-Strip was slightly wounded when an army patrol opened fire at a taxi that failed to stop at a road-block. The man was riding in the cab. Four other passengers and the driver were arrested.

Jerusalem Post, December 7, 1971

Ibrahim Abdul Hamid of the Nuseirat refugee camp was killed and two Israeli jail warders slightly wounded when a bullet accidentally discharged from a border policeman's rifle hit a bus travelling on the main Gaza-Strip road near Beit Hanun on December 7. The border policeman was detained for questioning.

Jerusalem Post, December 8, 1971

More than ten persons have been arrested in the Jenin area and more arrests are expected for alleged failure to report the presence of commandos to security forces. They are suspected of having given asylum to two recently captured commandos.

Al-Ittihad, December 10, 1971

Ali Mussa Atbat, 39, of Nazareth, held on charges of membership in Fateh and engaging in hostile activities, was remanded in custody for 15 days by a local magistrate.

Jerusalem Post, December 12, 1971

A Beduin girl was wounded on December 11 in Wadi Khari-din south of al-Arish by an army patrol when she refused to halt when told to do so.

Jerusalem Post, December 12, 1971

An Arab boy was shot dead in northern Sinai when he failed to obey an order by an Israeli army patrol to stop for identification, a military spokesman reported. The patrol fired on a group of people who did not stop after warning shots had been fired in the air, a spokesman said.

Daily Star, December 16, 1971

The Israelis launched a campaign of arrests among villagers on the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Daily Star, December 19, 1971

Police forces raided a hostel for Arab labourers in Jaffa in the night of December 15. The labourers were savagely beaten and kicked, while the police were examining their identity cards. Several arrests were made, and those apprehended were taken to the police station where they were beaten again, and tortured. They were stripped of their clothes and showered with cold water. Most of these labourers are aged between 13 and 21. A 15 year-old received a deep eye injury during this operation.

Al-Ittihad, December 24, 1971

Chapter 3

FORCIBLE TRANSFER & MASS DEPORTATION

A) Texts of Relevant Articles

«No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.»

The Universal Declaration
of Human Rights,
Article 9

«Everyone has the right to leave any country including his own, and to return to his country.»

The Universal Declaration
of Human Rights,
Fourth Geneva Convention

«Individual or mass forcible transfers as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the Occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of motive.»

Fourth Geneva Convention,
Article 49

«No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.»

UN Covenant on Civil and
Political Rights,
Article 12

B. Contraventions

27 families (164 persons) were banished from Gaza and sent to Sinai because some of their sons were accused of being saboteurs. The Israeli Commander at Gaza stated that the exiled families were taken care of. They were being given all the necessary services (education, health and even food) free of charge.

When newspaper correspondents asked for permission to visit the expelled families to verify whether services were really being given, the Commander refused to give permits on the pretext that it is against Israel's general public relations policy.

In connection with the use of whips, the Commander announced, «A number of orders were given to troops and frontier guards in Gaza not to carry whips while patrolling. Personally, I do not know if they had whips, but it is true that they carry truncheons and it is I who tell them when to carry them and when not to.»

Orders were recently issued prohibiting young men from leaving their camps unless it is for studying purposes, medical treatment or commercial business. The Israeli authorities fear that they may join up or collaborate with the commandos.

The Knesset's Committee for Internal Affairs has sent a telegram to the frontier guards. It stated:

The Internal Committee of the Knesset sends its greetings on your entry into Gaza and in joining the other security apparatus of the city for enforcing law and order where presently chaos prevails. Unlike those investigators who defend the new left movements, we bless your efforts to stop the wave of terrorism, the shedding of blood and in saving people from the grasp of murderers. We wish you success in your difficult task.

Al-Ittihad, February 2, 1971

The total number of Arab inhabitants evicted from the Jewish quarter in the Old City of Jerusalem has reached 2800. There are still 2500 families on the outskirts of the quarter who will be transferred unwillingly.

Yediot Aharonot, February 23, 1971

John Willas, correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote :

«Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan denied allegations by a communist M.P. that Israel had set-up camps for families suspected of belonging to saboteurs in the district of Abu Zeikha which is situated on the shores of the Red Sea. It is an abandoned area to which 34 families were moved on suspect of having helped commandos. Only five families have been allowed to return to Gaza.

«These acts of banishment and expulsion are contrary to the covenant to which Israel was a signatory.»

Daily Telegraph, March 10, 1971

So far, 3500 out of 5500 Arabs were evicted from the Jewish quarter of Old Jerusalem. They will be compensated by giving them new houses or by placing them in relinquished ones. This was announced by Yehuda Thamir on behalf of the Director of the Committee for the Renovation of the Old Quarter. The renovation scheme aims at bringing in 600 Jewish families, i.e., around 2500-3000 individuals. The cost of the operations will reach 70 million Israeli liras.

Al-Hamishmar, April 7, 1971

In mid-May, the Israeli forces evicted the Habr tribe living east of Haifa and relocated them elsewhere. Previous to the ouster, their houses were demolished regardless of the fact that they have been living there for two decades. In addition, their lands were expropriated. The reasons given by the Israelis were that the lands were needed for security purposes. When the dwellers resisted the move, they were forcefully placed in army lorries and taken to the Carmel District.

Palestine Research Center Archives

Teddy Kolleck, the Mayor of Jerusalem, told the members of the Municipality that the number of Arab citizens removed from the Jewish Quarter of the old City has reached the figure 4000, and that the operation was completed with no difficulties or obstacles.

The Jerusalem Post, May 18, 1971

Al-Ittihad newspaper related on the 25th of May 1971, the following bits of information under the title, «Calamities of Our People.» Abdul Rahman Abboud Abu Futaish, a resident of the Latroun District where three villages (Awwas, Balou and Beit Nuba) were demolished. He was evicted not only from Awwas, but also from the house he had rented in Wadi al-Jose because it belonged to the Property Custodian of Absentee Jews. Nothing has remained from his former home in Awwas except rubble. His farm lands in Abu Ghosn were taken over as Israeli property. When he moved to the Old City of Jerusalem in Wadi al-Jauzeh, he was once again evicted because it had been, previous to 1948, Jewish property. The courts sued him for living there and now he has no dwelling.

Al-Ittihad, May 25, 1971

The *Guardian* reported that firm action by the Israeli authorities prevented a demonstration from being held protesting the removal of refugees from Gaza. Jabaliya camp was declared a military area and bulldozers were demolishing the huts in order to pave a new road. Being a military area, it was closed to journalists. It was explained that Jabaliya and other camps were closed to prevent people from demonstrating for the benefit of foreign journalists.» Most of the refugees were removed to al-Arish in northern Sinai.

The Guardian, July 30, 1971

Towards the end of July the occupation authorities told those who sought refuge in al-'Aizariyieh, Aby Rayyis, Salwan and Shoutat, all of them being close to Jerusalem, to leave as soon as possible and to hand over their identity cards. By the latter measure, the Israelis could relocate them wherever they wish on the pretext that there was no proof as to where they originally came from.

Archives of the Research Center

Davar newspaper disclosed in August that the first phase of roads had been constructed in the Gaza-Strip. They pass through

three camps : Jabaliya, el-Shati' and the Rafah. Most of the refugees had to be displaced for these «safe roads.»

In Jabaliya, 1011 dwellings were demolished. They comprised 924 families consisting of 6503 persons, i.e., 1/8 of the refugee population. About one third settled in al-Arish and the others resettled near other camps.

In el-Shati' camp, 598 houses were demolished that housed 591 families comprising a total of 4021 persons. In Rafah, 248 huts were bulldozed. They housed 390 families constituting 2858 persons. In both camps, the new refugees settled elsewhere.

Davar, September 6, 1971

C. Further Disclosures

The former chairman of the Palestinian Students' Union, Taisir Kuba, was deported to Jordan after serving a three year jail term.

Kuba completed his prison term last month, and was held under administrative detention until his deportation could be effected. He had been sentenced by a court in Ramallah for infiltration.

Jerusalem Post, January 8, 1971

Yahya As'ad al-Ghussein, a university student, was deported from Gaza after 36 months under administrative arrest.

Al-Ittihad, January 8, 1971

In another development, Israeli military authorities have expelled eight Arabs from the occupied Gaza-Strip to Jordan and all of them had scars of physical torture on their bodies, the Jordan government said.

Daily Star, January 17, 1971

Azmi Mrar, an administrative detainee, will probably be deported to an Arab country following the Supreme Court's unanimous rejection of his appeal against the deportation order.

In his appeal, Mrar, who lives in East Jerusalem, claims he has been held for 18 months and has not been in for interrogation. He says the charge pending against him is membership in the Ba'th movement.

Jerusalem Post, January 21, 1971

On February 24, the Israeli authorities deported nine persons of the West Bank and Gaza to the East Bank. The number of the deportees from these areas in only one week is now 36 persons.

Al-Ittihad, February 26, 1971

General Moshe Dayan told the Knesset on March 10 that thirty-four families from Gaza, relatives of «wanted» guerrilla suspects, have been «exiled» to an abandoned mining port in Western Sinai.

Answering a question from a Jewish Communist member, General Dayan said the families had been exiled to deny the suspects «aid, shelter, and comfort.» He denied that there were «concentration camps» in Sinai, and added that four of the exiled families had been allowed to return to their homes. However, it is clear from other sources that there is a detention camp in Sinai for Gaza residents and other refugees, apart from the mining port of Abu Zneimeh to which General Dayan referred.

A highly authoritative source confirmed today that this other camp contained «between 160 and 180» detainees for whom space could not be found in local prisons. Added to the exiles at Abu Zneimeh, this makes a total of about 320 people held in Sinai.

The Guardian, March 10, 1971

According to *al-Hamishmar* of the 7th April, more than 3,500 Arabs have already been expelled from the Jewish quarter of occupied Jerusalem. The remaining 2,000 Arabs will soon be expelled and that 600 Jewish families or between 2,500 and 3,000 Jews will take the place of the expelled Arabs.

Al-Ittihad, April 9, 1971

Between three and six prominent leaders had been deported to the Sinai desert during the four years of Israeli occupation of the Gaza-Strip. Their deportation lasted up to six months.

Maariv, May 11, 1971

The Israeli authorities have evacuated an undisclosed number of Palestinian refugees from the densely populated Jabaliya camp and resettled them elsewhere in the occupied territories. The action was taken here amid talk of a plan to reduce the population of the congested area which the Israelis have found virtually ungovernable.

International Herald Tribune, July 23, 1971

Thirty families from the Jabaliya refugee camp were removed to al-Arish, on July 27, and housed in buildings previously occupied by refugees from Kantara. Every family head was reportedly provided with employment immediately upon arrival in al-Arish.

A total of 700 persons have now been moved. Some of the families scheduled to be resettled have disappeared and are believed to be hiding out with friends and relatives in the camp. The property of these families — who have declared they would rather die in Jabaliya than move anywhere else — has been destroyed.

Jerusalem Post, July 28, 1971

Statistics published at U.N. headquarters by UNRWA reveal that 590,000 people were uprooted as a result of the Six-Day War. Only 15,000-16,000 people were allowed back home by the Israelis.

Al-Ittihad, October 1, 1971

Gaza-Strip authorities plan to move — on a «voluntary» basis — 3,000 families from the refugee camps to permanent housing.... In the case of opposition to the resettlement plan, the authorities say they will be forced to resume «thinning out» operations in the camps.

Jerusalem Post, October 21, 1971

The Israeli authorities have expelled nine people from the West Bank and the Gaza-Strip to the East Bank of the Jordan. At the beginning of the month, the occupation authorities had already expelled 14 citizens. Most deportees are young people between the ages 15-21.

Al-Ittihad, November 12, 1971

The mayor of Hebron, Sheikh Mohammed Ali Jaabari, has asked Defence Minister Moshe Dayan to halt deporting West Bank Arabs to Jordan. The English language *Jerusalem Post*, quoting Amman reports, said a score of Arabs are «banished to Jordan almost every other month» after serving prison sentences in Israel, mainly for security offences.

Daily Star, November 13, 1971

A UN commission charged with investigating conditions of life for the Arabs in occupied territories considers that the situation has worsened for the population since the last mission to the Middle East in 1970. According to a report issued after a second trip effected by the mission this year, Israel is deliberately conducting a policy aimed at compelling the Arab population of these territories to leave them, and prevent the return of those who have reached Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. The commission, whose report has been rejected by the Israelis, believes that this policy constitutes «the most grave violation of human rights» yet known.

Le Monde, November 14, 1971

Official sources in Jordan give the number of people deported in November as 30.

Al-Ittihad, November 30, 1971

12 more people were expelled by the occupation authorities. This is part of a campaign of terrorism undertaken by the authorities to pressure people to vote in the municipal elections of the West Bank.

Al-Ittihad, December 10, 1971

C) Memorandum Prepared by the Former Jordanian Mayor of Jerusalem, Ruhi Al-Khatib, Relating to the Eviction of Arab Families in Jerusalem¹ [Excerpt Listing the Names of Arabs Affected].

Schedule of the Names of the Arab Families Compelled by the Military Occupation Authorities to Evacuate their Homes in the Arab Quarters Inside the Walls of Jerusalem Between January 1, 1969 and March 1, 1972.

<i>Name of Family</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Owner of Property</i>	<i>Location</i>
Nuh 'Isa Abu 'Asab	12	Al-Qutb	Tabou- neh Steps
Khalil Badawi Abu 'Asab	6	«	«
Idris Taufiq al-Shuwaiki	7	«	«
Myassar, Widow of 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Shuwaiti	6	«	«
Fayez Abu Hadwan	6	«	«
Badawiya, widow of Muhammad Abu Hadwan	2	«	«
Ibrahim Abu Hadwan	4	«	«
Isma'il Khudair al-Qawasimi	4	«	«
Ibrahim Khudair al-Qawasimi	3	«	«
Nu'man Muhammad Salem al-Rajabi	5	Al-'Asali	«
'Abd al-Razzaq Shihada al-Natsheh	7	Salah	«
Yusuf 'Id Qarqash	10	Al-Husaini	«
Rajab al-Sikafi	3	«	«
Muhammad Hashim al-Natsheh	9	«	«
Zakariya 'Arif Salhab	13	«	«
Harbi 'Abd al-Hamid Salhab	6	«	«
Sammur Hamid Salhab	3	«	«
Khalil Sammur Salhab	3	Salhab	Al-Bashush
Muhammad Khalil al-Natsheh	6	«	«
Rashid Muhammad Ibrahim al-Shuwaiki	8	«	«

(1) *Archives of The Institute for Palestine Studies. A simplified version of the standard transliteration system has been employed to list the Arabic names.*

<i>Name of Family</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Owner of Property</i>	<i>Location</i>
'Abd al-Kadir Hijazi al-Natsheh	2	«	«
'Abd al-Rahim Abu Snaine	10	Al-Dawudi	«
Talab Adham Juwaihan	9	Al-Dawudi	Al-Ba-shush
Dawud Muhammad Ramadan	6	«	«
Subhi Farah Dawud	5	«	«
'Abd al-Qadir Muhammad al-Qirri	8	«	«
Anwar Tawfiq Zahida	2	Salhab	«
Ya'qub Muhammad al-Ja'bari	7	Al-Nammari	«
'Id Ibrahim al-Ja'bari	10	«	«
'Abd al-Shakur Ramadan Hariz	3	Al-Nasha-shibi	«
Walid 'Abd al-Ja'bari	2	Al-Nammari	«
'Abd al-Latif Najm al-Din al-'Alami	8	Al-'Alami	«
Amin Hamza al-'Ajluni	2	Gaith	«
Nimr 'Id Qarqash	2	«	«
Muhammad Sa'id Abu Snaine	4	Al-Dajani	«
'Abd Allah Rashid Bahtan	2	Abu Snaine	«
Samuh 'Audeh Abu Snaine	13	«	«
Muhammad 'Audeh al-Ja'bari	7	«	«
Ahmad Muhammad al-Ja'bari	2	«	«
Ibrahim 'Abd al-'Azim Abu Rmaileh	4	Abu Rmaileh	«
'Abd al-Rahim Ibrahim Abu Rmaileh	4	«	«
Muhammad Ibrahim Abu Rmaileh	3	«	«
'Abd al-'Azim Ibrahim Abu Rmaileh	5	«	«
'Uthman Nimr Hariz	3	Al-Nasha-shibi	«
Ibrahim Talab al-Sikafi	6	Al-Muwaqqit	«
Muhammad Khalil al-Daba'i	6	Al-Dawudi	«
Qasim Isma'il al-Hunaidi	1	«	«
Yasir Hassuna Ghaith	1	Ghaith	«
Ni'meh Salih al-Zir	2	Al-Dawudi	«
Muhammad Hassan Zallum	1	«	«
Muhammad Husain al-Qirri	4	«	«
Faiz Muhammad Husain al-Qirri	9	«	«
Ibrahim Muhammad Husain al-Qirri	5	«	«

<i>Name of Family</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Owner of Property</i>	<i>Location</i>
'Abd Allah Hasan Dhiyab	8	Jews	«
Salim Muhammad al-Rajabi	8	Al-Nasha-shibi	«
Muhammad Yasin Abu Rajab	8	«	«
Raji Musa al-Rajabi	5	«	«
'Abd al-Qadir Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim	2	«	«
Fu'ad Khalwa Abu Snaineh	6	«	«
Muhammad 'Abd al-Hafiz Saleh	5	«	«
Ishaq Muhammad al-Razim	4	Al-Nammari	«
Rashid Hasan Barghuth	7	«	«
'Abd al-Fattah Qasim 'Akkub	7	«	«
Na'man Shafiq al-Salayima	7	«	«
'Abd al-Bari Jabr al-Razim	7	«	«
Sa'diya, Widow of Rajab al-Razim	2	Al-Nammari	Al-Ba-shush
Fayad Muhammad Shahin	9	«	«
Hamed Muhammad al-Hajj 'Ali	4	Jews	«
Tu'ma Muhammad Burqan	8	«	«
'Abd al-Jawad Jum'a Marar	9	«	«
'Izzat Ahmad Nassar	9	«	«
Yusuf 'Abd al-Rahim al-Qawasimi	9	Al-Nammari	Near al-shush
'Isa Radwan al-Ju'ba	9	«	«
Nur al-Din Muhammad al-Sa'd	9	«	«
Yusuf Khalil Isma'il	7	«	«
Hisham Yusuf al-Qawasimi	4	«	«
Khadija Husain al-Sa'd	1	«	«
Hafiz 'Abd Idris	4	Al-Muwaqqit	«
Muhammad 'Uthman Ghanim	11	«	«
Ghazi Hilal	8	Al-Nasha-shibi	«
Ghalib al-Safadi	8	Qmai'	«
Muhyi al-Dine 'Ali Qmai'	2	«	«
Hafiz Badawi 'Abu 'Asab	8	«	«

<i>Name of Family</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Owner of Property</i>	<i>Location</i>
Latifa, Widow of Mahmud Abu 'Asab	1	Al-Hariri	Jewish Quarter
Anwar Rashid Abu Sirriya	8	«	«
Kamil Murshid Salhab	8	«	«
Yusuf Jamil al-Salihi	7	«	«
Shihda Sulaiman al-Bibi	4	«	«
Munira, Widow of Suleiman al-Bibi	1	«	«
Rifqa, Widow of Da'san Abu Snaineh	2	«	«
Sulaiman Shihda al-Bibi	5	«	«
Ya'qub 'Abd al-Fattah al-Shuwaiki	9	Maghariba	«
Rashid Khamis al-Qawasimi	7	Al-Bashiti	«
Sa'di Rushdi al-Khayyat	6	«	«
Rushdi Khalil al-Khayyat	3	«	«
Khairi Shakir Abu Rmaileh	1	Al-Budairi	«
Zahiya, Widow of Dawud Badr	1	Mas'udi	«
Naji 'Abd al-Fattah Abu Nijma	7	«	«
Shawkat 'Abd al-Rahman Huwais	1	«	«
'Abbuda Muhammad 'Atiyya al-Tartir	6	Al-Khatib	«
'Ata 'Abd al-Shakur al-Tawil	10	«	«
'Umair 'Ata 'Abd al-Rahman Da'na	6	Al-Shihabi	«
'Azmi Dib 'Awad Allah	1	Al-Khalidi	«
Amina 'Awad 'Abd al-Jawad	1	«	«
Muhsin Husain Hasan Busaileh	4	«	«
Khalid 'Izz Abu Ghaush	1	«	«
George Iliya Tiyudusu	4	«	«
Abd al-Razzaq Husni 'Awad	6	Qmai'	«
'Abd al-Hamid 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Shuwaiki	8	Qmai'	Jewish Quarter
'Azmi 'Abd al-Hamid al-Shuwaiki	3	«	«
Shakir Shukri Khirwat	9	«	«
Farah Ibrahim al-Ja'bari	7	«	«
Samir Sabir al-Tama'i	3	«	«
Yunus 'Abd al-Shakur al-Z'aitir	7	Al-Dawudi	«
Khadr Yunus al-Z'aitir	4	«	«
Badr Yunus al-Z'aitir	3	«	«
Jum'a 'Abd al-Mu'ti Mujahid	2	«	«

<i>Name of Family</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Owner of Property</i>	<i>Location</i>
Musa 'Abd al-Hadi	11	«	«
Kamal 'Abd Abu Rmaileh	7	«	«
Zain 'Abd al-Zir	4	«	«
Ya'qub Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman			
Sinnuqrut	1	«	«
Ahmad 'Abd al-Ghani Abu Halima	5	«	«
Zakariyya Mussa Abu Snaineh	9	«	«
Badr 'Abd al-'Aziz Abu Rmaileh	8	«	«
'Izzat Ahmad Nassar	7	Jews	«
Sidqi 'Izzat Nassar	4	«	«
Sadiq 'Izzat Nassar	2	«	«
'Abd al-Qadir Ibrahim al-Ja'bari	10	Al-Muwaqqit	«
Hammuda Ahmad al-Ja'bari	9	«	«
Rashad 'Azmi al-Dir, al-Ja'bari	9	«	«
'Abd al-Sami' 'Abd al-Ghani al-Ja'bari	6	«	«
Dawud Rushdi Bakhtan	5	«	«
Kazim Rushdi Bakhtan	7	«	«
Hajja Amina Yunus	1	«	«
'Abd al-Khaliq Jum'a Abu Snaineh	8	«	Near Dar Nimr
Muhammad Sa'id 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Ghula	4	Al-Ja'uni	«
Muhammad 'Abd Juwailis	2	«	«
Kamal Ahmad Hijazi	7	«	«
Salih Mahmoud Abu Kharrub	1	Al-Nasha- shibi	«
Muhammad Hasan Husain al-'Atiq	5	«	«
Hajja Mus'ada Muhammad Zayid	1	«	«
Farida, Widow of Muhammad Muswadda	1	Al-Dajani	«
Ahmad Mahmoud al-Salibi	8	Al-Dawudi	«
Filla, Widow of Adib Jabir	6	Al-Dajani	«
Qasim Muhammad 'Ali al-Shuwaiki	4	«	«
Muhammad 'Arif al-Hammar	7	Al-Hammar	«
Riyad Yasin Qunaibi	6	«	«
Dhiyab Muhammad al-Hajj 'Ali	11	«	«
'Arafat Isma'il al-Qawasimi	7	Qmai'	«
Muhammad Musa Abu Rmaileh	2	«	«

<i>Name of Family</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Owner of Property</i>	<i>Location</i>
'Abd al-Qadim Hasan 'Abdine	2	Al-Nasha-shibi	«
Hajj Ahmad Mahmud Abu Snaineh	3	Al-Nasha-shibi	Near Dar Nimr
Sa'id Mahmud al-Ja'bari	4	«	«
'Abd al-Sami' Mahmud Mujahid	6	«	«
Muhammad Sa'id al-Ja'bari	4	«	«
Subhi Mahmud Baidas	11	«	«
Bahiya al-Shibli	1	«	«
'Adil Jamal Qunaibi	5	Al-Dawudi	«
Jamal 'Abd al-Fattah Qunaibi	2	«	«
Fahd Badawi al-Rishiq	10	Abu Rmaileh	«
'Amir 'Abd Rabbuh Abu Snaineh	7	«	«
'Umran 'Abd Rabbuh Abu Snaineh	1	«	«
Rabah Ahmad Abu Snaineh	5	«	«
'Ali 'Abd al-Latif Abu Rmaileh	6	«	«
Rajab 'Abd al-Latif Abu Rmaileh	3	«	«
Tayyim 'Abd al-Latif Abu Rmaileh	12	«	«
Ahmad Ibrahim Burhan	5	«	«
Jamal Muhammad Ramadan	3	«	«
Nasr Mansur Nassar	3	«	«
Mudahhiya, Widow of Mahmud			
'Isa al-Saidawi	2	Al-Dawudi	«
'Isa Mahmud al-Saidawi	3	«	«
Khalid Muhammad al-Ghazzawi	5	«	«
'Abd Muhammad al-Ghazzawi	3	«	«
Muhammad Jamil Totah	9	«	«
Khamis Muhammad al-Ghazzawi	3	«	«
Muhammad Nimr Muhammad al-Jamzawi	13	«	«
Nazmiya, Widow of 'Id Srur	2	Ansari	«
'Abd al-Malik Ayyub al-Zaruw	3	Quttaina	«
Muhammad Nassar 'Abd al-Malik al-Zaruw	3	«	«
Muhammad Bashir al-Khudari	10	«	«
Zakariyya 'Atwan al-Salayima	7	Al-Nammari	«
Ghalib Nimr al-Salayima	10	«	«

<i>Name of Family</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Owner of Property</i>	<i>Location</i>
Ibrahim Yusuf Tantash Abu Ku'	6	Abu Ku' and Quttaina	«
Dawud al-Natshah	3	«	«
Fawziya, Widow of 'Abd Allah Hazin	2	«	«
Hajj Yusuf Ahmad Tantash Abu Ku'	2	«	«
Halima Mansur	6	«	«
Yusuf 'Uthman al-Nammari	6	Al-Nammari	Near the Walls
Taha 'Uthman al-Nammari	8	«	«
Fatima, Widow of 'Uthman al-Nammari	2	«	«
Muhammad Ahmad al-Shuwaiki	5	«	«
Farhan Khalwa Busaileh	8	«	«
'Abd al-Jawad Kamil al-Natsheh	9	«	«
Ahmad Yusuf al-Natsheh	7	Al-Nammari	Near the Walls
Muhammad Rabi' al-Shuwaiki	6	«	«
Hasan 'Attiya al-Shuwaiki	8	«	«
Raji Faris Barakat	8	«	«
'Abd al-Rahman Nu'man al-Dumiri	9	Al-Dawudi	«
Muhammad Shakir Abu Rmaileh	12	«	«
'Isa 'Asfur al-Tawil	10	«	«
Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Karaki	5	«	Near Dar Nimr
'Asfur Muhammad Musa al-Tawil	2	«	«
Muhammad Mustafa al-Kurdi	4	«	«
Al-Hajj Muhammad Husain al-Shuwaiki	2	«	«
Salah Isma'il al-Tawil	3	«	«
Ziyad Isma'il Mujahid	1	«	«
Isma'il 'Ayish al-Tawil	7	«	«
Nasri 'Ayish al-Tawil	3	«	«
Taha Shakir Abu Rmaileh	7	Wahba	«
Muhyi al-Din 'Atiya al-Ja'bari	2	«	«
Ahmad Muhammad al-Da'da'uf	3	«	«

<i>Name of Family</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Owner of Property</i>	<i>Location</i>
'Abd al-Hamid Muhammad Hassun	10	«	«
Rushdi Tawfiq al-Salayima	8	Rasas	«
Tawfiq Rushdi al-Salayima	5	«	«
Ratib Muhammad al-Ju'ba	5	«	«
Mahmud Muhammad al-Shuwaiki	7	«	Near the Walls
Kamil 'Abd al-Fattah al-Shuwaiki	11	«	«
Fattuh 'Abd al-Fattah al-Shuwaiki	8	«	«
'Abd al-Fattah al-Khalidi	6	«	«
'Abd al-Halim Khalwa 'Usaileh	7	«	«
Ghazi Fu'ad al-Rishiq	3	«	«
Ghazi Hamid Jabir	4	«	«
Shu'aib Ruwaish al-Bashiti	8	«	«
'Abd al-Ghafur 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Z'aitir	5	«	«
Mussa Badawi Ghaith	8	«	«
'Isa Badawi Ghaith	7	«	«
Khadir 'Abd al-Fattah 'Arab	2	«	«
Haniya Tawfiq Ghaith	7	«	«
Mustafa Husain al-Joulani	7	«	«
'Abd al-Jabbar Sammur Salhab	7	«	«
'Abd Isma'il al-Joulani	5	«	«
Fathi 'Abd al-Shakur al-Halawani	10	Al-Nammari	«
Mahmud Muhammad al-Halawani	7	«	«
Rushdi Rashid Bakhtan	3	«	«
Khalil Humaidan Abu Rmaileh	12	«	«
Yusuf 'Awwad al-Jamal	12	«	«
Ahmad 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Z'aitir	6	Al-Nammari	Near the Walls
Fayiz Murtada Sinnuqrut	4	«	«
'Abd al-Hafiz Khamis al-Qawasmī	3	«	«
'Abd al-Salam Burhan al-Qaimari	4	«	«
Fu'ad 'Umar Idris	8	Al-'Asali	Near Siknaj Garden

<i>Name of Family</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Owner of Property</i>	<i>Location</i>
Mahmud Muhammad Fatla al-Joulani	12	«	«
Badawi Husain Ghaith	6	«	«
'Awad Husain Jaber	9	«	«
Mumtaz Musa al-Nammari	10	Al-Nammari	«
Ahmad Fattah Ghaith	10	«	«
Ahmad Husain Ahmad Yusuf	4	Al-Bashiti	Main Street, Jewish Quarter
Husain Ahmad Yusuf	6	Al-Bashiti	Main Street, Jewish Quarter
Ahmad Mahfuz Abu Snaineh	6	Jews	«
'Abdu Fayyad Abu Sirriyeh	5	«	«
Salim Mahmud al-Tawil	7	«	«
Sa'd al-Din Darwish al-Bashiti	8	Al-Bashiti	«
Muhammad Kamal Abu Snaineh	3	«	«
'Abd al-Muhsin Hasan Misk	3	Jews	«
Khalid Mustafa Karamah	6	«	«
As'ad Sulaiman al-Sikafi	7	«	«
'Abd al-Rahman Mansur Nassar	6	«	«
Ilyas Mahmud 'Uwaideh	2	«	«
'Awwad 'Audeh al-Shubaki	1	«	«
Tawfiq Amin al-Bazlamit	7	«	«
Naji Tawfiq al-Bazlamit	2	«	«
'Ali Hasan al-Tawashi	6	«	«
Muhammad Sa'd Muswada	7	Al-Nammari	«
Rafiq Tawfiq al-Bazlamit	3	Jews	«
Khadir Shukri al-Bakri	5	Al-Nammari	«
Husain Ibrahim al-Bakri	6	Jews	«
Himada Ibrahim al-Bakri	3	«	«
Ibrahim al-Bakri	2	«	«
Hashim Mansur Nassar	10	Al-Khalidi	«
Naji Juda Abu Snaineh	10	«	«
Dhib Nimr al-Natsheh	11	«	«

<i>Name of Family</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Owner of Property</i>	<i>Location</i>
Muhammad Sa'id Hushaima	4	Al-Hawwash	«
Jum'a Sa'id Hushaima	4	«	«
'Arabiya 'Abd al-Rahman al-Qutb	3	«	«
Walid Muhammad al-Qawasimi	1	Jews	«
Sami Dib 'Awad Allah	6	Al-Hawwash	«
Tamim Sa'id al-Salayima	5	Al-Nasha-shibi	Near the Ba-shush Courtyard
'Azmi Jabri al-Z'aitir	2	Al-Hawwash	«
Sabri Ahmad al-Z'aitir	9	«	«
Musa 'Abd Allah Abu Snaineh	6	Jews	The Mat Market
Ribhi Ibrahim Quwaidir	7	«	«
Ibrahim Rashid Hijazi	9	«	«
'Ali Yasin Abu Sirriyeh	11	«	«
Salah 'Ali al-Hajawi	2	«	«
Asiya Ibrahim 'Azkul	10	Al-Ja'uni	Mallak Road
'Abd al-Qadir 'Atiya Jad Allah	6	«	«
Salim Muhammad 'Arab	3	«	«
Ibrahim 'Abd Allah Ibrahim	5	«	«
Samir Hanna Bahnan	9	«	«
Subhiya, Widow of Sa'id Sailam	2	«	«
Ibrahim Ilyas Za'rur	1	«	«
Krikor Hunanes Ardakian	4	«	«
Artin Andreas Handoyan	9	«	«
'Abdu Ishaq Ishaq	1	«	«
Yusuf Hanna Khazmu	6	«	«
Insaf Mikha'il Shammasian	7	«	«
Muhammad al-Za'tari	8	«	«
Sara, Widow of Isma'il Shahin	7	Al-Nammari	«
Nihad Isma'il Shahin	3	«	«
Fu'ad Isma'il Shahin	3	«	«

<i>Name of Family</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Owner of Property</i>	<i>Location</i>
'Abd Allah Abu 'Asab	7	Al-Bashiti	The Mat Market
Muhammad Hasan Abu Hadwan	4	«	«
Subhi Mahmud Abu Snaine	3	«	«
'Amran Abu Harb Shahin	5	«	«
Muhammad 'Ali 'Umaira	2	Jews	«
Hafiz 'Abd al-Muhsin Sultan	7	«	«
Mustafa 'Auda Abu Snaine	9	«	«
Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Abu Kharshiq	7	«	«
'Arif 'Ashur al-Haddad	10	Samum	«
Sirhan 'Ata Abu Shamsiya	3	«	«
Ishaq Ramadan Jamjum	7	«	«
Musa Raghīb Abu Ghaus	6	Tuffahat al-Khalidi	«
Ibrahim Ahmad Salama	1	«	«
Ohannes Garabed Demirdjian	5	Al-Ja'uni	«
Iliyas Jabra Shams	5	Quttaina	«
Jean Boghos Sadisian	8	«	«
Muhammad 'Arafa Abu 'Asab	8	«	«
Basil Malka Akhu	6	Quttaina	The Mat Market
Simon Artin Chaklian	9	«	«
Badawi al-Lahham	1	«	«
Musa Hanna Banu	9	Al-Ja'uni	Near the Syriac Monastery
Hanna Yusuf Yasseh	3	«	«
Jawdat al-Natsheh	2	«	«
Muhammad Khalil al-Harbawi	7	Jews	«
Jawdat 'Id al-Ja'bari	4	«	«
'Abd al-Majid 'Ashur Sidr	10	«	«
Muhammad Sa'id Abu Laila	4	«	«
Yunus Muhammad Sa'id Abu Laila	2	«	«
'Abd al-Jawad Muhammad al-Halawani	12	«	«

<i>Name of Family</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Owner of Property</i>	<i>Location</i>
Dawud Ahmad 'Alama	7	«	«
Falah Muhammad Sa'id Abu Laila	7	«	«
Sa'id 'Isa Mansur	9	«	«
Raji' Zaideh	6	«	«
Ramadan Muhammad al-Halawani	11	«	«
Zahra Ibrahim Salah	5	Islamic Waqf	The Mat Market
Michel Salim Ma'luf	3	Jews	«
Sa'd al-Din 'Ali Rasas	7	Rasas	Street of the Armenians
Rasim Yusuf Rasas	4	«	«
Ibrahim Mahmud al-Khatib	3	«	«
Shawkat 'Abd al-Fattah	3	«	«
Yasir Yusuf Rasas	1	«	«
'Ali Yusuf Rasas	4	«	«
Hagob Garabid Hakmian	5	«	«
'Aisha al-'Adadi	2	«	«
Farid Buyuk	2	«	«
Fatima, Widow of Musa Husain al-Tawil	4	Al-Khalidi	«
Mustafa Musa al-Tawil	2	«	«
Dawud 'Isa Ziyadeh	6	«	«
Najiya Abu Gharib, Widow of Husain Miswadeh	3	«	«
Tahir Totah	1	«	«
Khalil Ballut	8	Jews	Main Street, Jewish Quarter
Peter Ballut	4	«	«
Mahmud 'Ali Abu Zunaid	12	«	«
Abu Ghazi Salah	8	«	«
Nu'man Muhammad Salim al-Rajabi	5	Al-'Asali	Near Tabouneh Steps

<i>Name of Family</i>	<i>Number of Members</i>	<i>Owner of Property</i>	<i>Location</i>
Walid Muhammad al-Qawasimi	1	Al-Hawwash	Main Street, Jewish Quarter
Isma'il Abu 'Arafa	1	«	Main Street, Shop
Sabri al-Z'aitir	1	«	«
Muhammad al-Sus	1	Ansari	«

Chapter 4

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, CONFISCATION AND CHANGE OF STATUS

A) Text of Relevant Articles

«No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited.»

«Pillage is prohibited.»

«Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited.»

Fourth Geneva Convention,
Article 33

«Any destruction by the Occupying Power of movable or immovable property belonging individually or collectively to private persons or to other public authorities or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.»

Fourth Geneva Convention,
Article 53

«No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.»

Declaration of Human Rights,
1948, Article 17

«The Occupying Power may not alter the status of public officials or judges in the occupied territories or in any way apply

sanctions to or take any measures of coercion or discrimination against them should they abstain from fulfilling their functions for reasons of conscience.»

Fourth Geneva Convention,
Article 54

«Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognized herein or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.»

UN Covenant on Civil and Political
Rights 1966, Article 5, 1

B) Contraventions

The Jewish authorities are preparing with feverish speed land transfer proceeding in the Arab quarter of Jerusalem and its suburbs, regardless of appeals by the U.N. Secretary-General, the resolutions of the General Assembly and even the laws of the Jewish state.

At the beginning of the year, the authorities declared that large areas of Arab land in the suburbs of Beit Jalo and Sharfat were confiscated. They claimed that according to the new Israeli map, the expropriated areas fall within the boundaries of the Jerusalem Municipality.

The proprietors of the confiscated lands did not agree to give up their lands. Instead they sent telegrams to the U.N. Secretary-General protesting the Israeli moves. In fact, the Israeli law requires the Finance Minister to procure an order from the District Court for the purpose. The Israelis, however, disregarded the legal provisions and began building over the land after expelling their lawful proprietors.

Al-Ittihad stressed that this was a clear indication that the Israelis defy every other authority, snob world opinion and U.N.

resolutions, and furthermore, they show no sense of justice nor have they any conscience in the pursuit of de-Arabization and expansion.

Al-Ittihad, March 5, 1971

The head of the local council in Taiyiba issued a warning to the inhabitants prohibiting them from approaching large stretches of land to the East of the town. The lands include 3,000 dunums. They will be part of the Military Zone to be established there, and thus are inaccessible. The area would be used for weapons training.

The contemplated plan became an accomplished fact. Over twenty persons were injured as a result of the alleged training. It is still difficult to determine whether the affair was for weapon training purposes or for intimidating the inhabitants to leave in order to acquisition their lands.

The villagers have asked for the intervention of the United Nations to put an end to the precarious situation in which they are in order that they may be able to work on their lands.

Al-Ittihad, July 9, 1971

The Israeli occupation forces acquisitioned about 10,000 dunums in Tammun village in the Nablus district for the building of army camps and Jewish settlements. The inhabitants have been prevented from farming or from grazing.... They also confiscated lands in the Mashrou' area in the town of Dhahiriyya following the refusal of the inhabitants to sell their lands in question despite tempting offers. The area involved is approximately 150 dunums.

Palestine Research Center Archives

The military authorities have issued orders fro the confiscation of a plot of land about 230 dunums in Khalil quarter inside the area closed to the public. The Mayor announced that the project covers an area of one thousand dunums.

The broadcasting station announced that new lands are

being reclaimed in southern Gaza for founding cooperative villages and other settlements. Its correspondent also reported that fencing of tens of thousands of dunums considered government property is underway, the purpose being to prevent the inhabitants from acquiring it. He added that another lot of 4,000 dunums between Gaza and Deir al-Balah has already been fenced in.

Davar, October 10, 1971

Ma'ariv related that the Committee of the Trustees of the Muslim Waqf property in Jaffa will sell to the Municipality of Tel-Aviv lands priced at over one million Israeli liras. In return, public utility houses will be built for the community. The sale has been made possible after the District Court in Tel-Aviv abrogated an order prohibiting the sale. This ruling had been made at the request of the minority representatives in the Muslim Waqf Committee of Jaffa...

Ma'ariv reported the sale of 81 dunums near Abu Kabir Cemetery. Note should be made of the fact that the Israeli authorities and its members are handpicked by it. As mentioned by the *Al-Ittihad* newspaper of September 7, 1971, members of this council, though carriers of firearms, are ready to sign anything they are told to. The Arab community does not acknowledge their existence or that it represents them in any way.

Ha'aretz reported on November 20th that 30,000 dunums have been appropriated in the Gaza area for erecting kibbutzes and Jewish settlements in a matter of weeks. More lands will be fenced in for additional settlements. *Ha'aretz* added that the transfer of forty families has been completed and that preparations are being made for the transfer of ten more families. Further contacts are being made with farmers from Gaza who won lands with a view to compensating them or transferring them. The Israeli 'Ateem News Agency stated that the lands in question (in southern Gaza) had been expropriated by the occupation forces. About 10,000 dunums were also seized between Rafah and Khan Yunis. The last 10,000 were taken from the coastline.

Ma'ariv, October 10, 1971

The Ministry of Tourism has mentioned that next year's budget will be marked by unremitting efforts to develop the area facing Bab al-Khalil in Eastern Jerusalem within the outlines of a scheme to establish a huge centre for tourism and commerce. The company charged with development of the scheme in East Jerusalem will undertake the following projects:

1. Opening and asphaltting a new road around the rampart of the city. The road will cross two Muslim cemeteries, Bab al-Rahmeh and Yusufiyya. It will be a tourist highway and will be dotted with advertising placards.

2. Repairing and erecting new camps for entertainment for those Jews in Talbiyat quarter and throughout the outskirts of Bethlehem. There are speculative financiers, both inside and outside Israel, who are ready to invest in schemes of tourism in Jerusalem. 35 million I.L. have so far been invested in the past two years. 1130 hotel rooms are now under construction for which an allocation of 65 million I.L. have been made.

Yediot Aharonot, December 3, 1970

The Israeli authorities have prepared a geographical study of some areas in the occupied West Bank with the intention of removing Arab refugee camps and building new camps in their place. The scheme, captioned, «Outlines for the Development of the Area,» calls for defacing the appearance of the whole area, the construction of an industrial airport and the opening of a new road in the Jordan Valley connecting Ariha with Ramallah through the northern area of Jerusalem.

Le Monde, January 1, 1971

The Registration Department in Acre refused to recognize the existence of a zone called «Mall» where the majority of the Sawa'id tribe members dwell. The registration clerk insisted on changing the name of abode from «Mall» to «al-Kamana» and inscribing the change in identity cards. As if by so doing, accord-

ing to *al-Ittihad*, the zone would become non-existent. It is clear that the authorities want to deport the Sawa'id tribe on some legal pretext.

The inhabitants of «Mall» have objected to such plans made with the collaboration of the mukhtars who are not considered by the tribe members as their representatives. They further declared that they will not accept to be transferred even if the authorities embarked on the closure of their schools, forging identity cards or demolition of their homes, for they feel they hold justified claims to the land.

Al-Ittihad, February 9, 1971

Ra'iv Shiron, the Israeli Minister of Housing announced in a press conference that the plans for housing Jews in Jerusalem fulfils Jewish aims and Zionist manifestations. It stipulates that Jerusalem will have, by 1975, 270,000 Jews as against 90,000 Arabs.

Jerusalem Post, February 21, 1971
Ha'aretz, February 17, 1971

The Jerusalem Municipal Council unanimously approved on February 21, 1971, the Housing Ministry's proposals for building over Arab owned land in the suburbs of Jerusalem which had already been appropriated. The plan called for the building of 180 housing units in Nabi Samuel and on the terraced eastern slope of Mount Moukabbar. It is the first time that the various Israeli political parties agree on the subject of construction in cities....

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolleck confirmed, «Israel's right in building Jerusalem should not be contested.»

Ma'ariv, February 22, 1971

The Minister of Housing announced in a Press Conference held on February 2, 1971, in Beersheba that 500 dwelling units for young married couples will be built during the next one and half years, and that 450 additional units will be built in Naqab outside Beersheba. The Minister of Agriculture, Hayeem Jifani,

also announced on the same date in the Knesset that since the war of 1967, 37 new dwellings have been built and that other villages will be established in the marshland of the Jordan valley.

Israel Radio, February 23, 1971

On February 27, 1971, the settling of Jews in the Jewish quarter of old Jerusalem was completed when the maintenance of 25 housing units was completed. The cost of repairs amounted to one million I.L. It is expected that within the next few months renovation of fifteen additional dwellings will be completed and they will be ready for handing over to families who had asked to settle in that quarter.

Ma'ariv, February 28, 1971

The following article, written by correspondent John Wallis, appeared in the March 28, 1971, issue of the *Sunday Telegraph*:

«Feeling is running high in Arab East Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank over the Israeli action in razing to the ground the village of Nabi Samuel, 4.5 miles from Jerusalem. The village dominates the city and its western approaches. It was badly damaged in 1949 and 1967. Fifty people were still living in its houses and ruins, and eighteen of them say they have now lost homes which would have lasted 100 years. The village was built around the old castle, which the Crusaders called Mount Joy. On the night of March 21-22, Israeli troops started to move into the village and to seal all roads leading to it. There were eight bulldozers with them. At 3 a.m., the bulldozers began to destroy the houses around the castle. Villagers say they were given only a short while to leave their houses. One man, who refused to leave, claims that he was manhandled. The inhabitants say they were driven in army lorries with their possessions, to deserted houses northeast of the village. One man, according to friends, was given 120 I.L., made to sign a paper which he could not read because it was in Hebrew, and was told not to talk to journalists. Nobody was allowed to enter the village. The Israelis have covered up the rubble with earth and all that remains of the old settlement is the castle. The official explanation is that the ruins were a danger to tourists and that undesirables were

squatting in them. This may refer to an Israeli couple allegedly found there in possession of drugs and a firearm. They are now awaiting trial. At first, the Arabs thought their village was being destroyed because it will overlook a huge Israeli housing estate being built on confiscated Arab land. Now the villagers believe the action was taken for aesthetic and tourist reasons. A large space before the castle could be converted into a car park. The villagers had been apprehensive since March 15, when an Arab farmer was forbidden to take a load of lumber to his farm below the village. He was told that the land was no longer his as it was needed for a new development scheme. No details were given, but he was offered a 99 year lease on his property.

Sunday Telegraph, March 28, 1971

This Israeli Minister of Housing, Zev Sharef, has announced that as of the beginning of April, Nabi Samuel is to be known by the Hebrew name Ramot.

New York Times, April 1, 1971

S. Sharon, General Director of the Ministry of Housing stated on April 1, 1971, that the Ministry already allocated about 50 million I.L. for the year 1971 to be spent on construction in the Golan Heights. He added that the Ministry will strive to build additional houses in seven new settlements and that it is carrying out renovations in three settlements in the Golan Heights.

Davar, April 2, 1971

A number of the inhabitants of «Assira» a tribal village adjacent to Nablus, proceeded to the International Red Cross asking to be provided with new residence following the demolition of their homes. They had previously attempted to rent homes after the demolitions occurred but the landlords refused for fear of renewed reprisals against these same people.

Al-Ittihad, April 9, 1971

It was officialy announced that by 1982, with the completion

of the first state of housing construction, the Israeli population in Sharm al-Sheikh will be 29,000.

Israel Radio, May 2, 1971

On May 5, 1971, the establishment of a new Agricultural Development Centre was completed in the Jordan Valley. It is the ninth of its kind. The Centre is in the Hamra quarter eight kilometers to the north of Jaftalik along the river Magharia. It will include civilian members from kibbutz and from cities.

L'Information, May 6, 1971

While the Israeli apparatus talks about payment of compensation for the real estate properties of Arabs in occupied Jerusalem, the Israeli authorities are busy confiscating their lands in preparation for evicting them from their homes.

One morning, five bulldozers belonging to RASCO Company were exceptionally busy in defacing Sammar where 300 Jerusalemites (Arabs) live. The object of the destruction is to displace these people and wreck the homes in order to build new buildings for the Hebrew University and homes for new Jewish arrivals.

Roads leading to Sammar were blocked with large black barrels and armed guards. Their purpose is to prevent vehicles from reaching the area.

Al-Ittihad editorialized, «Amid the hustle, the Arab inhabitants stood by to look over their lands and homes that took a lifetime to prepare and build. At the advent of loss, they were powerless to do anything. Flaring hatred burned in their hearts against those who by sheer power of arms, defied justice and human rights. There was nothing they could do. They had previously objected to the action and then protested to the authorities... but to no avail.»

Al-Ittihad, July 9, 1971

Sir John Rene, the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, submitted in Sept. 1971 a report (No. A/8383) to U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant dated September 17, 1971, the following were the main points contained therein:

1. His concern at what had taken place and still is in the camps of Jabaliya, el-Shati and Rafah, all situated in the Gaza-Strip. There the Israelis demolished a large number of the shelters and evicted the refugees. In consequence, about 75,000 persons were left in the open, homeless. Some of them were allowed to remain in the Strip and others were banished from it. Many are suffering from hunger and thirst for lack of food and water. In a letter sent to Israel on August 18, 1971, the Commissioner-General asked for the immediate provision of adequate housing to accommodate the refugees whose shelters had been pulled down.

2. In a meeting held in Gaza on July 8, 1971, Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan told Sir John Rene that the Israeli Government has embarked on its campaign in order to combat the Fedayeen refugees in Jabaliya Camp. For that reason it took the decision of deporting some and destroying their shelters, and to widen roads for the sake of security in the area. Since quick action was required to impose security, the government was unable to provide new shelters to accommodate the refugees that had been evicted. As an alternative, it decided to transfer them to other camps either in or out of the Strip. The Defence Minister further expressed the hope that UNRWA would continue to provide the displaced refugees at al-Arish with the usual rations.

However, on July, 20, 1971, demolition of the shelters began before approval had been received from UNRWA and before this organization had been able to make the necessary arrangements for the distribution of rations.

3. In a meeting held in Gaza on July 28, 1971, the Military Commander of Gaza told the Commissioner-General that the operation of demolition and deportation would be carried out in Jabaliya Camp only... that it will comprise a limited number, and that the refugees whose shelters were destroyed would be transferred to al-Arish for lack of substitute shelters in the Gaza-Strip. The operation, he added, had been carried out at the enormous speed on account of the deteriorating security situation in the Strip, as the number of murdered personnel had reached 80 in the past five months!

4. Yet, despite the promises given to the contrary, the Israeli authorities performed the same operation of demolition and deportation of refugees in al-Shati' camp on August 2, 1971, and in Rafah Camps on August 15, 1971. Israel did that out of its own initiative and without consulting or even advising UNRWA about it.

5. On August 6, 1971, the Commissioner-General drew the attention of the Israeli Foreign Ministry to the problems and difficulties caused by their repeated and unpredictable acts, to the refugees and UNRWA employees: the refugees who are removed without prior notice and to UNRWA employees who are not made aware of the refugees' destination before or after their removal, so that they could arrange delivery of their rations, which are their sole source of livelihood.

In fact, UNRWA took such a strong view on the matter that on August 8, 1971, a strong verbal protest was made to the Israeli authorities against her behaviour that contravened the U.N. General Assembly's resolution No. 2675, Chapter 25. That resolution embodied a number of principles to guarantee the rights of civilians in the event of armed struggle. Her inimical behaviour also contravened Articles 49 and 53 of the Covenant adopted by the Geneva World Convention held on August 12, 1949, in relation to the rights of civilians during wars.

6. On August 14, 1971, the Commissioner-General again drew the attention of the Israeli Foreign Ministry to the fact that the number of houses pulled down in the Gaza-Strip refugee camps exceeded the number built to shelter them. For that reason, the Commissioner-General asked the Israeli authorities to stop demolition and banishment and to expedite erection of sufficient shelters inside the Gaza-Strip to cope with the number already homeless.

7. On August 19, 1971, the Commissioner-General was told in a meeting held in the Defence Ministry that the demolition operation had been completed in Jabaliya Camp, that it was nearing completion in al-Shati' Camp, and that it had been underway in Rafah Camp. He was also told that the number of

families whose houses were demolished and who were removed to other places was 1515 up to that date. That meant that the number of refugees removed exceeded 10,000 persons! Here the Commissioner-General reiterated his request for the stoppage of demolition and banishment but the Israeli authorities retorted by saying that they intend to enlarge their operations so as to include other areas, such as Khan Younis, Rafah, Deir Al-Balah and a spot between Deir Al-Balah and Gaza.

8. The demolition operation continued in Rafah Camp up to August 26, 1971. By this time about 2900 families, comprising 15,000 refugees, had been removed from the three camps (Jabaliya, al-Shati' and Rafah). Out of this number, 350 families emigrated to al-Arish, 30 to the West Bank, and the rest (about 2520 families) dispersed here and there inside the Gaza-Strip. Their location is not yet definitely known.

9. The Commissioner-General pointed out that, as of 14.8.71, 70 UNRWA employees had their homes demolished. They and their families have been left without shelter. Some were compelled to move with their families and household effects to al-Arish far away from their duty stations.

10. The Agency could ensure distribution of rations to the refugees who found shelter in Gaza and the whole Strip, to those who went to the West Bank, but in regard to those who went to al-Arish, for example...!

11. In conclusion, houses and shelters have been demolished when there was no reason for it. Out of the number of houses and shelters that were demolished in the three camps, 4,360 were erected by UNRWA or with subsidies by her, and 2,000 were erected by the refugees themselves and with their own hands.

The Commissioner-General requested the Israeli government to pay just compensation for the houses the Agency erected or to which the subscribed financially. He also requested improvement of the status of refugees who were removed from their houses, by giving them houses better than those already given, and improvement of the sanitary facilities, rendered despicable

by their demolition and banishment operation, for which the Agency finds no justifiable reason.

C) Other Disclosures

Security forces blew up, on January 3, two houses in Nablus, and sealed off a third, following indictment of their owners for co-operation with terrorists.

Jerusalem Post, January 4, 1971

A *Time* reporter toured the eastern occupied territories in January and wrote of «a frenzy of construction and settlement activity.... Until 1967, Syrian troops used the [Golan] heights as an artillery platform against the kibbutzim in the northern Galilee valley below. Now the heights are largely deserted. Kuneitra, which once had a population of 20,000 has only 300 today.... Smaller Syrian villages are being bulldozed. They provide refuge for stray dogs, cats and fedayeen....

Time, January 5, 1971

Israeli occupation forces have demolished four houses belonging to Palestinian commandos, Arab sources [in Nablus] reported. They said the houses were blown up by army engineers after they had been evacuated. Their owners were arrested some months ago on suspicion of belonging to Palestinian commando organizations and possessing hand grenades.

Daily Star, January 5, 1971

Security forces in Bethlehem demolished a four-room house. Its owner is believed responsible for a number of terrorist acts and to have been in possession of arms.

Jerusalem Post, January 8, 1971

The Israeli authorities demolished a house in the village of Tayasir, near Jenin, on charges that the owner, who is under detention, is co-operating with Palestinian organizations. Two houses nearby were blown up last week.

Al-Ittihad, January 12, 1971

Seven buildings — two cowsheds and five residences — have been blown up recently by security forces in Kafr Tayasir. The structures belong to persons known to have co-operated with terrorists.

Jerusalem Post, January 22, 1971

One of the chief complaints of the Gaza refugees interviewed in February in the *Guardian* was that «rows of houses in the camps had been demolished to make way for new roads.» The reporter went on to say that this was «part of a deliberate Israeli policy.»

Guardian, February 2, 1971

Security forces blew up the house of an inhabitant of Beir Shaur near Bethlehem at the beginning of February. The owner was charged with having aided terrorists who had infiltrated into the West Bank from Jordan. A search of the house before the demolition turned up a quantity of arms and ammunition hidden under a floor.... Security forces also boarded up two other houses in the village.... [The owner] has been charged with membership in a terrorist organisation and of aiding terrorists who had infiltrated from Jordan.

Jerusalem Post, February 7, 1971

The *Christian Science Monitor* thought that the resistance had failed to establish itself on the West Bank due to «harsh Israeli counter-measures, such as demolishing houses of suspects,» but the authorities «have not always hit the intended targets.»

Christian Science Monitor, February 25, 1971

Another house was blown up in Nablus in the wake of the round-up in January of a Fateh cell in this area. Three buildings were demolished this time, and two others were blown up about ten days ago. The most recent demolition was in Hawara, just outside here. The son of the owner of the building... is suspected of membership in the cell that was cracked a month ago.

Jerusalem Post, February 28, 1971

The *Christian Science Monitor* reported Palestinian historian Arif al-Arif, who is compiling a record of «every incident connected with the 1967 war and the Israeli occupation that has followed» as stating that his dossiers, «which include the names of each home-owner and the date of demolition, show 7,131 houses destroyed in occupied areas, not including the Golan Heights, as of December 31, 1970.»

Christian Science Monitor, March 1, 1971

A few months ago the authorities announced that they were confiscating extensive areas of Arab owned land in the suburbs of Beit Gala and Sharfat. According to a new Israeli plan, the areas will be incorporated into the Municipality of Jerusalem. The owners of these lands rejected the confiscation order. Two days ago the authorities forcibly removed the land-owners and started construction plans in those areas. Contrary to legal procedure, the authorities did not secure an order from the central court.

Al-Ittihad, March 5, 1971

At a Knesset meeting, Tawfiq Tubi raised the question of four houses destroyed under strong police guard in 'Ain al-Assad village. The Minister of Agriculture claimed that the destruction was based on a court order obtained by the legal owner of the land, Faiz Salaimeh.

Al-Ittihad, March 5, 1971

It is understood that about twenty houses, said to be half-ruined or damaged, in Jerusalem, were ordered to be torn down as a danger to public safety on the advice of both the security forces and the police. They were regarded as unoccupied, though a few had unauthorized tenants. Arabs in the area assert that the houses were demolished because they were considered a security risk. They stood above the site of a housing development planned by the government for 10,000 Jewish families.

The Times, March 25, 1971

Israeli security forces blew up two houses on the night of March 23, in a village near Jenin. The owners were arrested two month ago, suspected of collaborating with commando organizations. The Israeli forces have blown up twelve houses since last January, all belonging to people arrested at that time.

Al-Nahar, March 25, 1971

Two houses belonging to Arab commandos were blown up by Israeli security forces in the occupied West Bank of Jordan, Arab sources in Jenin and Nablus reported. One was a four-roomed house in Silat al-Dahar village near Janin, the other a six-room house in Atsira al-Qabaliya. Another commando-owned house was blown up over the weekend at Kafr Qalil village near Nablus. The sources said a delegation of village headmen was being organized to ask for a meeting with Defence Minister Moshe Dayan following the demolition last month of fifteen houses belonging to members of a Fateh commando network in various villages. In the Gaza-Strip Israeli security forces also demolished a number of houses in the past two days, Arab sources said.

Daily Star, March 30, 1971

Israeli bulldozers have demolished more than thirty houses around the mosque in the ancient Arab village of Nabi Samuel to start the controversial housing developments for Jewish immigrants in the Judean hills outside Jerusalem... At least two consular representatives from governments highly critical of the Israeli building plans in the areas occupied in the Six Day War of 1967 were turned back at the roadblocks and barred from observing the demolition crews. Four Arab families still living in the condemned cottages were evicted by the Army... No advance warning was given that the houses would be demolished, even to the local people. «The soldiers just arrived at 5 o'clock Monday morning,» said a farmer down the road.

International Herald Tribune, April 1, 1971

Israeli security forces demolished three houses which had served as arms caches and residences of arrested Palestinian

commandos, Arab sources in the town reported Friday night. This brought to ten the number of houses blown up or bulldozed by Israeli sappers in Gaza this week, the sources said.

Daily Star, April 3, 1971

Weapons found hidden in the village of Atsira al-Qabaliya were handed over to the authorities, on April 6, by the mukhtar. This followed in the wake of the destruction of six houses in Atsira and the arrest of 31 suspected terrorists in the area... Several of the families in Atsira al-Kabaliya whose homes were demolished have applied to the International Red Cross for help in housing and food.

Jerusalem Post, April 7, 1971

In a long article, *Al-Nahar*, the Lebanese newspaper presented a survey of Israeli Judaisation policy in Jerusalem.

Ma'ariv wrote in January 14, 1971, that Israeli authorities had confiscated 14,000 dunums in the suburbs of East Jerusalem. Early last week, Israeli bulldozers swept out all Arab houses in Nabi Samuel village as a preparatory step to building a Jewish suburb near Jerusalem — to be called Ramot — housing ten thousand Jewish families.

The official notice which appeared in the Israeli Gazette — in Hebrew — on August 30, 1970, signed by Minister of Finance, Pinhas Sapir, indicates that the Israelis had taken over 470 dunums of Beit Hanina near Nabi Yakoub camp, 4840 dunums of the Western lands of Beit Hanina and Nabi Samuel area, 1200 dunums in the district of Qalandia near Jerusalem airport, 2240 dunums of al-Mukabir mountain and Sour Bahir village, 2700 dunums of Beit Safafa village, 100 dunums along the walls of Jerusalem, 130 dunums in Birkat al-Sultan quarter to the south west of the wall.

On October 24, 1970, *Ha'aretz* mentioned that the Ministry of Housing was building 3000 housing units in East Jerusalem while Israeli companies were building 500 more units in various parts of the city. By the end of 1970, it was expected that 698

units will be completed in Ramat Ashkol while 150 units were being built on Mount Scopus and 12 buildings in Karm Louis.

On December 13, 1970, *Ma'ariv* said that the director-general of the Israeli Ministry of Housing mentioned that 33,000 housing units will be completed in 1971 on confiscated Arab land in the suburbs of Jerusalem. *Ha'aretz* mentioned on November 25, 1970, that 172 houses were being built in the Jewish quarter and more were planned for the near future, while 3000 Arabs had been deported up until now within city walls.

On January 5, 1971, *Ha'aretz* also mentioned that only 2500 Arab families are remaining in the Jewish quarter and efforts are being exerted to evacuate them all. Recently 50 shops and 3,000 Arab residents in that quarter were being evacuated.

Al-Nahar, April 9, 1971

The Amman daily *al-Difaa* announced that, according to a local source, «the occupation authorities have dynamited the houses of four inhabitants of the village of Atsira al-Qabaliya [in the Nablus area] in the occupied West Bank.» The paper gave no reasons for the demolition.

L'Orient-Le Jour, May 7, 1971

Israeli security forces blew up two houses and closed another one in the Israeli occupied West Bank of Jordan, Arab sources reported here [Nablus]. They said that two houses belonging to Arabs charged with commando activities were demolished in Bank el-Hatab village near here. The third house had all the doors and windows blocked up by concrete.

Daily Star, May 15, 1971

Four more houses in the Jenin area were blown up by the security forces following the arrest of their occupants on charges of terrorist activity. The four houses — three in Jenin and one nearby Kabatiya — were among the score of others marked for demolition after the round-up of a terrorist network in the area six weeks ago. The mayor of Jenin, Mr. Husni al-Souki, and a number of mukhtars from villages where houses have been

marked, have appealed to the Minister of Defence to prevent further demolitions. They claimed that in most cases the terrorists were merely tenants and that the landlords were being punished. The appeal is unlikely to be given much consideration.

Jerusalem Post, May 18, 1971

The deported mayor of Arab Jerusalem, Mr. Rouhi al-Khatib, charged Israeli authorities in a press conference held on May 19 in Amman that «the Judaisation policy and the expulsion of Arab inhabitants is still continuing in Jerusalem, thus defying UN resolutions.» The press conference was held to comment on Teddy Kollek's statement that 4000 Arabs from the Jewish quarter had been deported since 1967.

Al-Khatib said that 650 of these 4000 were dispossessed during the first week of Israeli occupation, when military bulldozers demolished 135 buildings with their belongings inside. He added that more than 215 Waqf buildings were demolished in Arab quarters next to the Jewish quarter and the Wailing Wall. He pointed out that the confiscation policy had included al-Maghriba quarter and al-Sharaf quarter and large section of Bab al-Silisilah quarter and parts of al-Siryan and the Armenian quarters, in addition to all Arab property in the Jewish quarter «which includes 700 buildings, 105 of which belong to Jews and the remaining 595 buildings belong to Arabs and Moslems.» He accused Israeli authorities of carrying on an expansionist plan for the Judaisation of all of Jerusalem and enlarge its borders to reach Ramallah in the north and Bethlehem in the south, so that its area will be eight times what it was in 1967, with a population of not less than 600,000 Jews. Occupation forces had expropriated about 17,000 dunums from the Arabs of Jerusalem and forced 10,000 Arabs to become refugees as a result of terror and persecution.

Al-Nahar, May 20, 1971

The most public military violence is the continuing policy of blowing up houses that have been lived in or are used by guerrillas. Its harshness is emphasized when the demolished house was used by a suspect who is later released, presumed in-

nocent. This caused particular embarrassment recently when the landlord of a demolished house was the Mayor of Beit Sahur. The Arabs complained indignantly of 'collective punishment.'

Guardian, June 5, 1971

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Six Day War, *al-Nahar* asked the Jordanian authorities for a list of all damages inflicted in the West Bank by Israeli occupation. Below are the figures:

Collective demolition :

Nablus: 36 houses blown up in 1967 after the June war.

Badras village: on June 9, 1967, most of the houses (about 50) were blown up.

Jerusalem: Bab al-Asbat, Bab Hatta, Harat al-Sa'diya, 'Aqabat Darwish, al-Maghariba and the Jewish quarters and a wide area around the Western Wall were all demolished on June 12, 1967.

Zeita village: on June 18, 1967 a large proportion of its houses (90 in all) were demolished.

Ya'bad village : on 18 June 1967, the northern part of the village.

Beit 'Ur village: completely destroyed on June 21, 1967.

Beir Barsam : completely destroyed on June 21, 1967.

Khirbat al-Sikka, Sorif, Adhna, Beit Ula: completely destroyed on June 21, 1967.

Habala: largely destroyed.

'Imwas, Beit Sira, Yalu, Beit Nuba: completely destroyed and all its people expelled on June 25, 1967.

Al-Taybeh: 30 houses were demolished on June 25, 1967.

All the villages near the armistice line near Qalqilya and Bab al-Wad completely destroyed on June 25, 1967.

Al-Burj village: completely destroyed on June 28, 1967.

'Allar village: 20 houses were blown up on June 30, 1967.

Al-Shuyukh (Hebron): 40 houses were blown up on November 12, 1967.

All houses in the area between 'Ain al-Bayda and Makhadat Um al-Sous, and between al-Shakia station and the River Jordan, were blown up on November 13, 1967.

Kafr Qaddoum village: Ten houses were blown up on November 22, 1967. Marj Na'jeh and al-Makhrouq villages: all the farmers' houses were destroyed on November 26, 1967.

Al-Nusairat (al-'Oja-Jericho): all houses were blown up and its people deported on December 6, 1967.

Qalqilya: 187 houses were destroyed and 153 houses were damaged between June 9 and 15 1967.

Al-Taul al-Humr and al-Umairi: 300 houses were blown up at one time.

Halhoul: 40 houses were blown up.

Beit Fujjar and Bethlehem: 40 houses were blown up on December 9, 1969.

Jerusalem: 14 houses were blown up near the Wailing Wall and 12 houses in Silwad, on June 16, 1969.

'Oja village: 30 houses were blown up on February 13, 1970.

Al-Braii camp: 450 housing units were blown up on January 14, 1970.

Marj Na'jeh: 100 housing units were blown up on June 29, 1970.

Kfar Etzion : 15 houses were blown up on March 28, 1970.

'Asirat al-Habaleh: 15 houses were blown up on March 28, 1970.

Nabi Samuel and Beit Akma: 30 houses were blown up on March 28, 1970.

Individual demolition:

Nablus: Israeli authorities published the names of 217 people whose houses were blown up within municipality limits. 1200 houses and housing units were blown up outside municipality limits and in neighbouring villages.

Jenin: 25 houses within the city and 213 houses in the neighbouring villages, were blown up.

Qalqilyah and Tulkarm: 852 houses within the two and neighbouring areas, 187 of which are within Qalqilyah, were demolished and 153 were rendered unsuitable for living.

Al-Birah and Ramallah: 33 houses blown up within municipality limits and 500 houses in the neighbouring areas.

Jerusalem: 300 houses in the Old City and 354 in the neighbouring areas were blown up.

About 1500 housing units in refugee camps and small farmers' houses in al-Ghor area were blown up without announcing the names of their owners. The number of houses blown up in the West Bank reached 3639, and 1500 housing units. The estimated number of houses blown up in Gaza is 2500.

Confiscation of property:

Jerusalem: 14,000 dunums up to 1970.

Kfar Etzion: 3,000 dunums.

Latrun: 3,000 dunums.

Hebron large sections of the city were confiscated to establish an industrial Jewish quarter.

Al-Nahar, June 7, 1971

Mr. Rouhi al-Khatib, former mayor of Jerusalem under Jordanian control, has asked the Jordan government to complain

to UNESCO about Israeli excavations which, he says, are being made under a Moslem mosque in the city. «The Osmaniyyah mosque has been damaged and is now in danger of collapse because of Israeli excavations underneath it, and underneath other Waqf buildings nearby.» Mr. Khatib said in a note to the Government. He also alleged that Israel intended to open a road through a Moslem cemetery east of Jerusalem wall,

The Times, July 5, 1971

A number of Arab families, who say they number about 300 persons, claimed that they were approached recently to evacuate their homes, on the western slope of Mt. Scopus, and they refused. The land upon which their houses stand was included in a tract which was expropriated about three years ago. The houses themselves, however, were reported to have been excluded from the expropriation. A delegation representing the families plan to meet Mayor Kollek.

Jerusalem Post, July 7, 1971

An employee from the organization department arrived at al-Barweh village and threatened to demolish houses unless their owners give up their lands within a certain period of time.

Al-Ittihad, July 9, 1971

New acts of aggression were carried out by Israel against South Lebanon. They were completed by the dynamiting of two houses in the village of Ramieh, and effected no loss of life.

L'Orient-Le Jour, July 10, 1971

Greek Orthodox Archbishop Theodorus of Amman accused Israel of desecrating churches in the eastern sector of Jerusalem. He was one of five witnesses who testified at a public session of the U.N. committee investigating charges of «Israeli violations of Human Rights in Occupied Territories.» He charged that an Israeli entered the Church of the Holy Sepulchre recently, smashed the candelabra and religious paintings at Christ's Tomb and insulted Christ. Israel authorities, he added, claimed that

the person involved was insane, as they had done in connection with the man who set fire to the al-Aqsa Mosque. The Archbishop said that Jewish youths and girls entered churches and acted as if they were in a bar.

Jerusalem Post, July 11, 1971

A few days ago the authorities demolished the house of Mustafa Sa'ar in Arab Jerusalem, while he is being investigated at Kfar Yuna prison. The charge is membership of commando organizations and taking part in hostile activities. Abu Dis quarter is well known for the collective demolition of houses which took place two years ago.

Al-Ittihad, July 16, 1971

Ezra Yanov wrote in *Ma'ariv*: Lately, the road construction plan has been started in Jabaliya where tens of houses had been demolished after their owners had left. Anyway those who are going to leave Jabaliya will increase, security roads will be constructed and congested houses will be demolished.

Ma'ariv, July 26, 1971

Ha'aretz wrote on July 26 that the military administration in the occupied territories demolished three more houses in Halhoul village near Hebron because their owners are suspected of terrorist activities.

Al-Ittihad, July 27, 1971

A number of policemen blew up the house of 'Ali Muhammad Zaidan (worker) from Kfar Munda on Wednesday morning, July 21, the excuse being that the house was outside the building area of the village. A family of seven people is thus left homeless.

Al-Ittihad, July 27, 1971

Hundreds of Arab women demonstrated outside UNRWA offices in Gaza on July 28, in protest against Israeli plans to deport a number of families from Jabaliya camp to other parts of the strip. Israeli authorities had notified these families that

their houses will be demolished to construct wide roads in the camp of 35,000 people.

Al-Nahar, July 29, 1971

General Shlomo Gazitt, Israel's occupied territories' co-ordinator, was interviewed by Israel radio about the evacuation and demolitions in the Gaza camps. He claimed that «250 houses had been demolished in the camp,» and 1500 people were affected.

Daily Star, August 1, 1971

The *Daily Star* further reported from Gaza: The Israelis continued the demolition of houses in the Jabaliya Refugee Camp to make way for security roads. The evicted inhabitants are being resettled elsewhere in the Strip, al-Arish in northern Sinai and in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan. A three-mile long cordon sanitaire was completed around the camp. Part of the strip will eventually be paved. Another three to four miles of roads will be cleared inside the camp, just north of Gaza town.

Daily Star, August 4, 1971

Israeli security forces have blown up two houses in villages near Hebron, Arab sources in the Israeli-occupied West Bank reported. The buildings were alleged to belong to people who had provided commandos with food and shelter, the sources said.

Daily Star, August 5, 1971

Refugee families are given 48-hour notice before their houses are demolished to construct wide roads in the Gaza camps for safety reasons.

Davar, August 6, 1971

Mr. Jean-Pierre Manoir, deputy director-general of the International Red Cross, claimed that Israel had ignored a Red Cross demand to stop banishing residents from the administered territories and demolishing homes of saboteurs. He also complained that Israel did not allow his representatives to visit saboteurs

during their interrogation by security forces. All this is in violation of Article Four concerning the treatment of civilians in the military administered territories.

Jerusalem Post, August 29, 1971

The demolition of 248 houses in Rafah inhabited by 390 families numbering 2558 persons.

Davar, September 6, 1971

U.N. Secretary-General U Thant said in a report to the General Assembly on 19.10.71 that about 15,000 Arab refugees had been displaced by Israel's demolition of their homes in camps in the Gaza Strip. The report was prepared by the UNRWA Commissioner, Lawrence Michelmore.

Jerusalem Post, September 19, 1971

The authorities lately demolished two wooden houses in the village of Qabul [western Galilee], owned by Khalil Muhammad al-Shuli, leaving the women and children of their two families homeless. The authorities claim that these two houses are within the land of the department of Eretz Israel. Our correspondent in Galilee mentioned that this action is one step in an organized campaign aiming at the deportation of the refugees of Mi'ar and al-Damoun villages because they refused to give up their lands.

A big police force with bulldozers and a helicopter approached the houses of 'Arab al-Sawa'id, and demolished two houses belonging to the families of Muhammad Hussain Qasem and Salef Hafiz 'Ali, leaving the two families homeless as winter is approaching. As usual the authorities' excuse was that the buildings were unlicensed. This action however is one step in a long process going back to 1967 when Israeli authorities started their aggressive plan of deporting the inhabitants of 'Arab al-Sawa'id from their homeland. They have also deprived the village of a school and many other public services.

Al-Ittihad, September 28, 1971

Israel rejected a resolution by the executive board of

UNESCO calling for the establishment of a UNESCO «presence» in East Jerusalem to guard the city's cultural and historical sites.

Jerusalem Post, October 24, 1971

Security forces demolished two houses in Gaza in the Tufah quarter, following the discovery of an Arab guerrilla hideout in an underground bunker in the courtyard of the houses.

Daily Star, November 26, 1971

In November, a Palestinian, Issa Nakhleh, chairman of the Palestinian Arab delegation in New York, was given permission to speak before the UN General Assembly's Special Political Committee. He quoted the annual report of UNRWA to the effect that «about 4360 rooms built by the agency and about 200 rooms built privately had been demolished,» during July and August.

Jerusalem Post, November 19, 1971

Cardinal Stefanos, the Coptic Patriarch, accused Israel of deliberately setting fire on 2.12.71 to the Greek Orthodox Santa Catherina monastery on the slopes of Mount Sinai. He said that the fire was begun to bring about the theft of its priceless collections. The buildings stand on the traditional site of the 'burning bush' where God appeared to Moses.

International Herald Tribune, December 2, 1971

Israeli forces, on the night of 21.12.72, infiltrated Blida in the Marjayoun district, south Lebanon, and blew up two houses and plundered two others... Israeli soldiers knocked at the doors of the houses, ordered the inhabitants to go out into the open and assembled them at a place about 200 metres from the town. The Israelis then blew up the two houses with the furniture and other belongings inside them.

Daily Star, December 22, 1971

An Old City building, housing five Arab families, abutting the Temple Mount, was damaged during tunnelling being carried

out by the Ministry for Religious Affairs, north of the Western Wall prayer area. The Municipal Engineer's office declared the structure in danger of collapse and ordered its evacuation.

The move was prevented on the intercession of Councillor Benevisti, in charge of East Jerusalem affairs for the Municipality, who insisted that the building be preserved.

Jerusalem Post, December 27, 1971

In a press conference held in Amman on December 30, Mr. Rouhi al-Khatib, expatriated mayor of Arab Jerusalem, stressed once more the dangers of the Israeli excavation in al-Haram area which threatens hundreds of buildings within and surrounding that area. He pointed out that these excavations which are intended to uncover all parts of the Western (Wailing) Wall and the ruins of the Jewish Temple are in fact aiming at the destruction of Arab and Islamic cultural sites in the Holy City.

Al-Nahar, December 31, 1971

d) Further Revelations

Yellow bulldozers are everywhere in the occupied territories, scraping and pushing, widening and straightening, lifting boulders or rearranging sand. It is said that Israel has more bulldozers per capita than any other nation. Kuneitra, which once had a population of 20,000, has only 300 today, most of them members of an Israeli kibbutz who operate a coffee shop. Smaller Syrian villages are being bulldozed. Along the Jordanian border, the government has established a necklace of *nahals*. In the vicinity of Masada there are three hotels, and by the Dead Sea, the Pan American Hotel will be finished in 30 months. Nearly finished is the road from Jericho to Eilat, new motels line its shore and hippies occupy its beaches. At Sharm el-Sheikh the beginnings of another tourist mecca are already in place. The immense effort being expended cannot be for any other purpose than to keep a permanent Israeli presence on the Western side of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Time, January 4, 1971

An all-civilian Israeli village will soon be established near Rafah, between the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza-Strip. There are already three *nahals* (paramilitary) settlements in this region. A month ago the Israeli military authorities announced the establishment of a *moshav* (cooperative village whose members share the profits) in the Jordan Valley in the occupied territories.

Le Monde, January 4, 1971

The Moslem Council of Jerusalem fiercely attacked plans by the Israeli Government to build huge housing estates at Nabi Samuel, in the Arab sector of the city. The Government's building plan was criticized at a public forum a few weeks ago by Jewish architects and members of the Council for the Beautification of Israel. The Moslem Council's statement called on the Israeli Government to drop plans adopted «to back the aggressive annexation resolution passed one-sidedly by the occupying authorities.»

The Times, January 7, 1971

In a joint letter to Secretary-General U Thant, Egypt and Jordan accused Israel of taking illegal measures to change the character of the Arab territories. The note said that Israel was planning to settle some 200,000 Jewish people in Jerusalem in the next five years.

Daily Star, January 10, 1971

General Dayan said that the Israeli Government could make the Gaza-Strip «Israeli.» This could be achieved by a protracted economic effort to make the land fertile. Dayan added, «We are able to turn the refugees into fully fledged citizens. We must establish Jewish settlements in the Strip and integrate them into our economy, give them jobs, and give Israeli citizenship to all who want it.»

This was a reference to a long standing plan, little publicised, of gradually emptying the refugee camps under Israeli occupation by creating economic incentives.

The Guardian, January 11, 1971

In the current dispute over the future of Jerusalem between the Mayor of Jerusalem and the Israeli Ministry of Housing, it was disclosed that «since the 1967 war, the Municipality had left itself obliged to accept the rapid building of houses for what the Ministry said were urgent political reasons.»

The Times, January 12, 1971

An increasing number of Israelis are concerned about the political implications of the Government plan to create an arc of Israeli settlements around the city [Jerusalem], doubling the Israeli population 200,000 in the next five years. The objective, which Israeli leaders have made no effort to conceal, is to «create facts,» consolidating Israel's annexation of Arab Jerusalem in defiance of U.N. resolutions.

International Herald Tribune, New York Times editorial
January 16-18, 1971

Where secure and defensible borders should lie remains to be defined. Israel submitted no peace maps to Dr. Jarring because there is no agreement on the issue. Cynics say that if the talks ever reach the mapdrawing stage, the Israeli Cabinet ministers will produce 18 different versions.

The Times, January 18, 1972

The Jewish Agency last year announced a plan for an eventual population of 50,000 people in the Golan Heights, and the building of a «Golan City.» The first five years' stage provides for 3,500 settlers. At Hebron, a Jewish settlement has been begun on a hill near the town.

The Times, January 18, 1971

Israeli farmer soldiers have moved into a new settlement, Naaran, in the Jordan Valley. It is the seventh Israeli farming community to be set up in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Daily Star, January 21, 1971

60 of the 250 housing units to be constructed for Jewish settlers in Hebron have been built.

Daily Star, January 24, 1971

The possibility of building a 60 kilometre road between Santa Katerina Monastery and Dahab is being investigated by the civilian administration in Sinai.

The road would mean ready access to the Monastery which is an important tourist attraction.

Jerusalem Post, January 24, 1971

The Israeli effort to judaize Jerusalem is meeting increasing resistance. Objections to the changes in Jerusalem's ethnic and urban character are pouring in, not only from predictably hostile Arabs, but from otherwise friendly Westerners and even some liberal Israelis as well.

The issue came to a head recently with the introduction before the Jerusalem Municipal Council of proposals to construct more high-rise apartments on the rocky hillsides surrounding the Arab sector of the old city. But there is also bitter controversy over a plan to build a new town in the Nabi Samuel region of northern Jerusalem. Some 100,000 Jews would eventually reside in these and other projected settlements in East Jerusalem, thus cementing Jerusalem all the more firmly into the framework of the Israeli state and changing permanently the architectural, ethnic and political character of the Holy City. The military advantages of ringing Arab Jerusalem with a vast defensive enclave of Jewish housing projects have not been lost on Israeli strategists.

Newsweek, January 25, 1971

In the Golan Heights, captured from Syria in the 1967 war, 11 settlements have been set up of which nine are civilian.

Daily Star, January 26, 1971

A group of young Israelis recently moved into new homes in a collective settlement in occupied Sinai. It is only a few kilo-

metres from the Gaza-Strip town of Rafah. They called it Pithat Rafah (Gateway to Rafah). The settlers were not soldiers, as they are in other new farms established in occupied territories. Army camps are designed to be dismantled at a moment's notice when they have served their purpose. Civilian farmers mean to stay where they are.

Three other settlements have been established in northern Sinai, all paramilitary at this stage, though two are destined to «go civilian» later. At Sharm el-Sheikh itself, hotels, petrol stations and other tourist amenities are being built and another settlement is planned on the new road between this outpost and Eilat, Israel's Red Sea port.

In the occupied West Bank, seven new settlements have been established in the valley: five para-military and two civilian. There are two more near the Arab town of Hebron, and an urban Jewish community has been replanted at Hebron itself, where a former community used to live a decade before Israel's birth as a state.

Daily Star, January 26, 1971

Minister without Portfolio Israeli Galili toured the Hebron and Gush Etzion areas on 27.1.71, and met with the settlers there. In Hebron, accompanied by the Military Governor, Mr. Galili visited the site of Kiryat Arba, now under construction.

Jerusalem Post, January 27, 1971

Plans for the development of a \$100 m. campus on Mount Scopus in Jerusalem during the next six years were announced on 28.1.71, by the Hebrew University.

Mr. Yosef Harpaz, university administrator, told a press conference that intensive work on the hill will get under way this year. Despite appearances, the extensive work already carried out constitutes only a preliminary phase of what is one of the most massive building projects ever carried out in this country. At its peak, it is expected to absorb a third of the building workers available in Jerusalem.

The new campus which will accommodate 14,000 students by 1976, is to be contained within a massive building complex all of whose parts will be linked to form a single structure covering much of the hilltop. The complex will consist of two main levels topped by four smaller stories and contain 200,000 square metres of floor space.

Much of the campus will be fringed by the Jerusalem National Park.

The campus will accommodate the faculties of humanities, social sciences, law and education as well as the first year of natural sciences. The bulk of the sciences will be located at Givat Ram. The university also has a medical campus at Ein Kerem and the agricultural faculty at Rehovot.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek said on 28.1.71, that a joint City-Government Committee will be set up to review the city's master plan... . The Mayor said that 70-80% of the 14,000 dunums expropriated in the city was owned by Arabs.

Jerusalem Post, January 29, 1971

During a press conference in Tel-Aviv, two Israeli oil exploration companies, Naphta and Lapidoth, announced that they were going to start drilling in the Gaza-Strip and in the Jerusalem area.

L'Orient-Le Jour, February 3, 1971

Sinai is not far from the delta, even if not many people have actually visited it. It is a valuable province, containing the coal needed for Egypt's steel industry as well as oil. The reports coming in of how Israel is digging in there with new settlements and roads do not give the impression of a country preparing for the bargain — withdrawal for peace — spelt out in Resolution 242.

The Times, February 4, 1971

A new town has been planned by the Israeli authorities in the close vicinity of Jerusalem, according to reports received in Amman. This town, it is stated, is designed to be built on Arab-

owned lands in and around the village of Nabi Samuel, about 10 kilometres northwest of Jerusalem.

This area stretches from the western outskirts of Jerusalem and surrounds the historically Moslem Shrine of Prophet Samuel. Some 2,000 dunums of Arab lands have already been seized under various pretensions and handed over to the Israeli Ministry of Housing for building housing estates for a population of about 70,000 persons.

Daily Star, February 4, 1971

The Jordanian newspaper *Al-Difaa* said that the Israeli Knesset would soon issue a new law relating to the Holy Places in the occupied Jordanian sector of Jerusalem. Quoting a special report from the city, the newspaper said that under the law, the al-Aqsa and Dome of the Rock Mosques were to be considered as part of the Holy Places only, while their compounds were to be excluded as such.

It added that the law would empower the Israeli authorities to undertake excavations in these compounds and related land on the basis that these were not Holy Places.

«This is aimed at implementing a plan to seize these areas and carry out excavations in search for Solomon's temple.»

Daily Star, February 5, 1971

A two-year study by Professor Samuel N. Eisenstadt, Dean of the Hebrew University School of Social Sciences and his colleague Dr. Yohanan Peres, indicates that Israeli secondary schools «show a marked tendency to ignore Arab national values» and lay «disproportionate emphasis on Jewish culture.» In his book entitled «A Study of Educating a National Minority», Eisenstadt declares: «Jewish high schools allot 40 per cent of their history study to Jewish history, while high schools devote only 20 per cent to Arab history. In non-religious Jewish high schools, 640 curriculum hours are given to Bible study and Jewish oral traditions, with no mention of Islam. The Arab curriculum,

on the other hand, provides 256 hours on Bible and Jewish studies, but only 30 hours on the Koran.»

Newsweek, February 8, 1971

The 14,000 dunums which have already been confiscated around Jerusalem are from the Arab villages of Beit Jala, Bethlehem, Beit Sahour, Sour Baher, al-Sawahra-West, Nabi Samuel, Beit Eixa, Kalandia and Beit Hanina.

L'Orient-Le Jour, February 11, 1971

Israel's Interior Ministry has published a comprehensive survey on planning in the occupied West Bank of Jordan over the next 30 years. Main points in the survey cover removal of refugee camps near towns, repair of the camps in the provinces and development of the Jericho-Jerusalem-Ramallah area as a center of communications.

The survey also considers the building of a new town near the Damiah Bridge for the settlement of the inhabitants of Jerusalem and Hebron and for camp refugees.

One of the main points in the survey concerns transformation of the Kalandia airport in Jerusalem into an international airport and the building of civil airports near Jericho and Jenin.

Daily Star, February 12, 1971

Dr. Elisha Ephrat, head of the Interior Ministry's planning department, told Reuter: «The plan has no political significance at all. It was undertaken purely from a geographical, scientific and economic point of view as indicating what should be done in the sphere of development, whether this be carried out by the Jordanians or whoever else happens to be there.»

Daily Star, February 13, 1971

General Menahem Aviram, military governor of Gaza and North Sinai, dissolved the town council of Gaza on Sunday. The council has not met for more than six weeks, in protest against the dismissal of the mayor by the military authorities. General

Aviram has appointed an officer to take charge of municipal affairs.

L'Orient-Le Jour, February 15, 1971

Mr. Sharef, Minister of Housing, said at a press conference that the government was determined that the majority of Jews have enjoyed in Jerusalem be maintained and that Jerusalem remained an emphatically Jewish city. To ensure this, more housing space was needed... The Minister said that the present master plan called for an annual population growth of 2.8% in Jerusalem, a figure which the government would like to see doubled. The government is assuming that Jerusalem will get 10-15% of the country's immigrants during the next 5 years. He saw a need for building 5,000 housing units per year during the next 5 years, with the ministry itself building 3000-3500 a year... As for the Arab population of Jerusalem the minister said there was enough space in East Jerusalem to build 30,000 units at the density provided for in the master plan. In addition he suggested units could be built beyond the city limits towards Ramallah, Bethlehem and the Judea desert fringe to the east.

Jerusalem Post, February 16, 1971

In a special memorandum to the Jordanian Minister of Moslem Religious Affairs, Rouhi Khatib, exiled mayor of Arab Jerusalem, complained that Rabbi Lieb Debovitch, a former chief rabbi of South Africa, has recently led special prayers and Jewish religious rites in the Haram compound near the northern gate of the Aqsa Mosque.

These prayers, he stated, constitute a challenge to Moslem sentiments, and provide material evidence against Israel's repeated statements to respect the holy shrines of other religions. The memorandum further states that the deep excavations at the bottom of the Western Wall (the Wailing Wall) are already threatening the Aqsa Mosque with destruction.

Contrary to accepted principles of respecting the sanctity of cemeteries, a metalled road has also been cut through the Moslem cemetery at the Crusaders Gate.

As against this hostile action, the Israeli authorities and world Jewish organizations spared no breath in complaining against any minor or irresponsible violation of any Jewish cemetery anywhere in Palestine or elsewhere in the world.

Khatib asked for an immediate complaint to be submitted to the U.N. Security Council against these Israeli violations.

Daily Star, February 16, 1971

A new Israeli settlement is being established on the agricultural lands of Al Auja in the district of Jericho, according to a report from Jerusalem.

It is the seventh settlement in the Jordan Valley and is called «Nahal Na'aran.»

Daily Star, February 16, 1971

Israel's Housing Minister, Zeev Sharef, hinted that he might resign in a dispute raging between his ministry and Jerusalem's municipality over plans for developing part of the former Jordanian sector of the city.

At issue is a project to build 10,000 housing units on expropriated land near the historic hill of Nabi Samuel.

According to general housing plans, there would be 275,000 Jews and 90,000 Arabs in Jerusalem in 1975, as opposed to 200,000 Jews and 70,000 Arabs today, Sharef said.

All expropriation of Arab land had been made with the full knowledge of Mayor Kollek, Sharef added.

The general plans proposed for the development of Jerusalem have been severely criticized by international architects and the council for the beautification of Israel.

Daily Star, February 16, 1971

The first direct line from Eilat to Sharm el-Sheikh by the new coast route was inaugurated on February 17th. The inauguration had been decided on while the road was still not yet

finished and at a time when Dr. Jarring proposed to return Sharm el-Sheikh to Egypt. The event is considered by observers to show Israel's determination to hold on to Sharm el-Sheikh.

L'Orient-Le Jour, February 18, 1971

The Israeli government today decided to increase the number of villages on the Golan Heights from 12 to 17 by the summer of 1972, and to double the present population by the same date.

L'Orient-Le Jour, February 18, 1971

Mayor Teddy Kollek said last night that Israel's right to build housing developments in the territories it holds around Jerusalem «is a right that cannot be shaken.»

Though he has been critical of planning aspects of four new controversial housing projects made public by the Israeli Ministry of Housing, the mayor rejected a U.S. State Department suggestion that the projects should be halted in the interest of peace between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

International Herald Tribune, February 18, 1971

The Jerusalem municipality and the Israeli Housing Ministry have concluded an agreement settling their differences about the opportuneness of going on with the accelerated construction of Jewish residential districts in East Jerusalem.

The agreement forseees the immediate construction of 650 apartments in Nabi Samuel, 400 apartments in Armon-Hanassi and 500 apartments in Shar Al-Fath.

Le Monde, February 19, 1971

The three plans (see *Le Monde*, February 19, 1971) were approved by the city council's planning subcommittee on 17 February — and Mr. Kollek said their passage had obviously been speeded by foreign interference. All of the projects are on confiscated Arab land. Mr. Kollek agreed that mass housing had to be built. Jews had waited 2,000 years to go to Jerusalem and now they should not be prevented from living there, he declared.

The Guardian, February 21, 1971

The U.S. State Department had criticized the project, saying it would alter Jerusalem's political status.

At first Mayor Teddy Kollek was dissatisfied with the plans, agreeing with many Israeli experts who said the construction would scar the Biblical landscape.

But Mr. Kollek said the US attitude prompted him to support the scheme. He explained that if the municipality had balked at approval, its action would have implied a «political difference of opinion» inside Israel over Jerusalem's status which did not exist.

Few Israelis oppose building Jewish homes in Jerusalem's hilly environs. They feel doing so will help secure the surround ings permanently as part of a reunited Jerusalem.

The construction near UN headquarters, known as Government House, drew a protest from Secretary-General U Thant. He said it infringed on UN immunity. But Israel brushed aside the charge, saying no work was going on *inside* the UN compound.

A bulldozer was seen over the weekend clearing earth near the UN building.

International Herald Tribune, February 22, 1971

The Israeli bus company, Egged, plans to build a 300 bed hotel at Sharm el-Sheikh and an inn near the monastery of St. Catherine at the foot of Mount Sinai. Egged has just inaugurated a new bus link between Eilat and Sharm el-Sheikh.

L'Orient-Le Jour, February 22, 1971

Annoyed over U.S. opposition to Israeli constructions in three areas of the Holy City, Jerusalem's municipality gave the go-ahead to the plan for construction of 20,000 new living quarters.

Daily Star, February 23, 1971

Bulldozing tactics were necessary to gain the Jerusalem

municipal council's approval of Government plans for an initial building stage of 2,000 housing units, mostly flats, in three areas beyond the green line which marked Israel's 1967 border. The full scheme for the three areas calls for 21,000 units, housing between 60,000 and 80,000 people, instead of the original 35,000 units for at least 100,000 people.

The plans for the three areas are still for a density several times over that envisaged in the city's master plan. This also specified two-storey buildings, designed to conform with the landscape, instead of high-rise apartments as in the state plan.

The Israel Parliament is to be asked to pass a Bill extending Jerusalem's borders to include Bethlehem and other neighbouring areas. Its author, Mr. Tamir of the Free Centre Party, claims that the areas are «organically part of the capital.» He also wants Jerusalem's development to be controlled directly by the Prime Minister.

The Times, February 23, 1971

The minaret of the Mosque of Nabi Samuel was invaded by a number of Israeli planners and religious zealots.

The Israelis told the Arab inhabitants of the village that the minaret of the mosque would soon overlook a housing project for 50,000 Jewish emigrants, a report states from Jerusalem.

The Arab inhabitants who were angered by the threat drove away the intruders, but were later informed by the Israeli authorities that 169 dunums of the land had been expropriated for housing projects.

The total area which stands to be expropriated, in accordance with the plan, is 12,000 dunums.

The proposed buildings will be composed of eight-story massive estates, which will stand like «cigarettes in a packet,» one Arab engineer said. «It is a most violent and inhuman invasion, as it deprives the Arabs of their land holdings. It also

mutilates the beauty of the landscape in the area and undermines Arab modes of life,» he added.

Daily Star, February 23, 1971

The Israeli authorities are conducting excavations around al-Aqsa Mosque in the occupied sector of Jerusalem.

The excavators were searching for relics of the Wailing Wall and local Arabs had put up posters warning that the Wall would collapse if the excavations continued.

The posters called on «loyal Jews» to oppose the excavations, which they described as desecration of holy and historical places. In defiance of Arab sentiments, ten Jews recently offered prayers in the mosque compound at a ceremony over which Rabbi Debovitch, a member of the Jerusalem municipal council, officiated.

Daily Star, February 24, 1971

Egypt and Jordan protested jointly to Secretary-General U Thant today about Israel's urban expansion plans in Jerusalem, charging that it ignored five UN resolutions against such activity. They charged that Israel's latest plans call for confiscation of 3,000 acres of Arab land north and south of Jerusalem and around the wall of the Old City captured from the Arabs in the 1967 Six Day War.

International Herald Tribune, February 24, 1971

A special committee appointed by Premier Golda Meir has completed drawing maps which suggest new borders in the Sinai desert after an Israeli withdrawal, informed sources disclosed February 23.

Daily Star, February 26, 1971

The Israeli newspaper *Yediot Aharonot* said that four Israeli settlements are planned between Rafah and al-Arish, another string of settlements is to be set up between Eilat and Sharm el-Sheikh, two in the Golan Heights and two in the Jordan Valley.

Al-Nahar, February 26, 1971

«The purpose of the annexation of Jerusalem, the extension of Israeli jurisdiction and the recently announced housing plan is, in effect, to try to forestall any possibility of internationalizing or redividing Jerusalem by making it predominantly Jewish in character, by widening further in Israel's favor the city's current population ratio.»

Tom Lambert, *Los Angeles Times*, as published in the *Daily Star*, February 28, 1971

A textual translation of the recent Israeli order of expropriation covering 11,680 dunums of Arab-owned lands in Jerusalem and its immediate surroundings, just received in Amman, lists details of the areas taken over by the Israeli authorities.

The order is signed by the Minister of Finance, Pinhas Sapir. It states : «As the lands in question were required for public benefits, the minister was laying his hands on them forthwith.»

The lands in question cover the following areas: 470 dunums north of Jerusalem, on the Jerusalem - Ramallah road; 4,840 dunums lying northeast of Jerusalem; 2,240 dunums south-east of Jerusalem; 2,700 dunums south-west of Jerusalem; 1,200 dunums at Kalandia, adjoining the Jerusalem airport; 230 dunums inside Jerusalem and around the City Walls. The seizure of Arab-owned lands for alleged public services and utilities has been used for building apartments to be sold to potential emigrants.

A reliable report from Jerusalem, said that large areas of these lands have been sold to private construction companies, who in turn will sell the constructed apartments to Jewish emigrants.

Daily Star, March 2, 1971

Israel building plans in parts of the city [Jerusalem] which before 1967 were Arab or were no-man's-land are being pushed ahead regardless of outside opinion so that there may be a fait-accompli before argument at a negotiating table can begin.

The Times, March 3, 1971

Twenty-five Jewish families have recently moved into Arab Jerusalem, more than doubling the Jewish population in the old walled city. The families settled into the newly constructed «Jewish quarter.»

Daily Star, March 3, 1971

Housing Minister Zeev Sharef says 2,300 housing units will be built on expropriated land in East Jerusalem this year. The ministry will spend 15% of its total budget on the construction, about 34 million dollars.

The Israelis also want more land for a massive cemetery on the Mount of Olives in East Jerusalem. The Jerusalem Community Burial Society said it needs at least another 100 acres of Arab-owned land adjacent to the present Jewish cemetery, which would provide enough space for the next 20 to 25 years.

Daily Star, March 5, 1971

Israeli President Shazar addressing 2,000 people at a conference in Miami, Florida, called for a just peace that would end the hatred and fighting between Arabs and Jews. He emphasized that the refugee problem must not be solved at the expense of the «Jewish character of Israel» which required that all of Jerusalem be under Israeli control.

Jerusalem Post, March 8, 1971

Deputy Premier Yigal Allon called for urban, rather than agricultural settlements within the administered areas.

Stressing that this was his own personal opinion, Mr. Allon told the Conference of Mayors of Development Towns that urban settlements would bring more people to the areas than would farming communities.

Jerusalem Post, March 8, 1971

Mrs. Meir declared in an interview given in Tel-Aviv to Louis Heren, deputy editor of the *Times*, that she was ready to negotiate with the Arabs — negotiate everything — but would not allow anyone to dictate terms.

She said Israel must have Sharm el-Sheikh, dominating the Straits of Tiran, and have access to it; must keep Jerusalem, which would remain united; and would not relinquish the Golan Heights.

The West Bank border of the River Jordan must be negotiated and the final borders there must not divide but connect Israelis and Arabs. Each must have access to holy places in the other's territory. Sinai must be demilitarized.

Jerusalem Post, March 14, 1971

In a letter to Secretary-General U Thant, Jordan's Ambassador Mohammed Farra said that «20 days ago, the Israeli authorities confiscated 100 dunums of forested lands belonging to the villages of Sanur and Jabaa, on Jordan's West Bank.»

Daily Star, March 14, 1971

In a press conference held on March 19, Abba Eban stated that Israel will not withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in June 1967 and will not be satisfied with guarantees of international peace forces. This is a clear rejection of the Rogers propositions. Eban went on to say: «It is in our interest to dominate militarily Sharm el-Sheikh, the Golan Heights and all of Jerusalem.»

Al-Nahar, March 21, 1971

According to Mr. Ezer Weizman, the Jordan River would make the best eastern border for Israel; Judea and Samaria must remain under Israeli control; Sharm el-Sheikh is vital for the aerial protection of Israel; and whoever controls northern Sinai or Bir Gafaga controls the security of Israel.

Jerusalem Post, March 21, 1971

Louis Heren calls Israel «unarguably a democracy» (March 16), and then reiterates the Israel government standpoint that «Jerusalem is non-negotiable.»

I have not seen any report that the opinions of the 70,000

Arabs of East Jerusalem have been canvassed as to whether they wish to be incorporated in the Zionist state.

Letter to the editor from Christopher Walker
in *The Times*, March 22, 1971

The inter-city road network will be enlarged by 50% over the coming 10 years, either through new roads or widening of existing ones. Mr. Gur-El (Director-General of the Ministry of Labour) explained that after the mountain section of the Jerusalem road is completed, work will continue on improving the part which runs through the plain. Within two months the Ramle bypass will be completed and this will eventually be linked up with the new fast road from Lod airport to Tel-Aviv. At a later date, a new road will be laid through the Latrun section of the road, but here there are certain financial difficulties as foreign aid loans from the World Bank cannot be used for work in what was formerly Jordanian-occupied territory. In addition, some 64 kilometres of roads on the Golan Heights will be resurfaced.

Jerusalem Post, March 22, 1971

In New York, David Ben-Gurion, Israeli ex-Prime Minister, said in an interview with the *Saturday Review* that Israel must withdraw from all occupied Arab territories except Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, in exchange for permanent peace.

Al-Nahar, March 26, 1971

Israeli bulldozers have demolished more than 30 old stone houses to start the controversial housing development for Jewish immigrants in the Judean Hills outside Jerusalem.

The Israeli Minister of Housing, Zeef Sharef, has announced that from now on Nabi Samuel is to be called by the Hebrew name of Ramot. Eventually, a suburb for 10,000 families is to be arrayed around this stony hillside and valley.

The preliminary plans for Nabi Samuel call for a wide public park of about 75 acres at the crest of the hill surrounding the mosque — the land just cleared — with apartment houses of 4 to 7 storeys spread down the hillside.

International Herald Tribune, April 1, 1971

A holiday camp and a hotel will be added to the two holiday villages at Sharm el-Sheikh, raising the number of beds available there from the current 580 to 980. The two new projects, representing an investment of IL 8m., were recently approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Deputy Minister Yehuda Sha'ari told the members of the Knesset finance committee during a week-end visit to the outpost.

By the time the road to Sharm el-Sheikh is finally completed, roadside inns will also have been built at Nueiba and Dahab, as well as Sharm itself. The Ministry is at present arranging bathing facilities at some of the beaches on the coast, he added.

Speaking to the Committee members at Eilat, Mr. Moshe Kol told them that 40% of the wage earners of the town drew their income from tourism. He noted that this percentage will grow when the road is completed.

Jerusalem Post, April 5, 1971

In a speech delivered before the National Assembly of the Labour Party in Jerusalem, Mrs. Meir said that «the capital of the state of Israel will remain unified and will never again be divided.»

She went on to say that the River Jordan is Israel's security boundary, meaning that no Arab military force will be allowed to cross it. In addition, the Golan Heights and Gaza will remain under Israeli control, while the region of Sharm el-Sheikh will also remain under Israeli control and will be connected to Israeli territory by a strip of land, the width of which depends on what is needed for its defence.

L'Orient-Le Jour, April 5, 1971

Jewish National Fund officials have revealed that the JNF has been purchasing land across the former «green line» for at least two years. The areas involved include Jerusalem, the Etzion block and Nabi Samuel. A JNF spokesman said on April 4 that the budget for the new fiscal year includes IL 2m, allocated for the purchase of land in the three areas. He also revealed that this

is in addition to the IL 7.5m. allocated for land purchase in the past two years. He declined to say how much land was involved... .

The controversial Housing Ministry plan for massive developments near the Nabi Samuel involves expropriated lands within the city limits. It is not clear to what purpose the land acquired by the JNF would be put. In a press release, JNF chairman Yaacov Tsur stated that the acquisition of land in the three areas aimed «to extend the contiguity of land in Jewish ownership.»

Jerusalem Post, April 5, 1971

«Israel has officially informed the United States and the United Nations of its intention to annex all the Arab territories occupied since the war of June 1967» declared Mr. Mahmoud Riad, the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs on his arrival in Teheran.

L'Orient-Le Jour, April 6, 1971

The Mount Sinai Airport, about 20 km. from Santa Catherina, will be opened to civilian traffic in the latter half of May, Civil Aviation Authority sources revealed. On Saturday, an Arkia plane carrying Civil Aviation Authority Experts flew to the Strip to test landing and take-off conditions on the new runway.

The sprit has cost some IL 3.5m, and has a 2000 metre runway, with a stone foundation and asphalt surface. The 2000 metre airstrip was built with a donation from an American Jewish tourist last year, reported to be a million dollars.

The tourist, who asked to remain anonymous, complained that he had seen a monastery and a mosque on the holy mountain, but no synagogue. Officials said he then signed a cheque to finance the building of the airstrip on condition a synagogue was built on the mountain.

Jerusalem Post, April 14, 1971

General Moshe Dayan, in a press conference in Tel-Aviv, stated that : «Israel must people the Golan Heights which it has

decided to keep, it must establish Jewish settlements the length of the Jordan because we have decided to keep and reinforce this security line, and it must create new Jewish settlements in the West Bank, as we want windows to remain open between Israel and the West Bank so that Jews be able to live there.

L'Orient-Le Jour, April 19, 1971

The decision to settle Sharm el-Sheikh is not unexpected, since settlement has been going ahead intensively in all the other areas which Israel says it will not give up, especially East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. Civilian and administrative settlements have also been established along the Jordan River and in Northern Sinai.

Israeli leaders have insisted that Sharm el-Sheikh must be joined to Israel «proper» by a continuous strip of territory — presumably linking the outpost with Eilat. Halfway between Eilat and Sharm el-Sheikh, at the Bedouin oasis of Nueiba, a civilian settlement was established last month. But the settlers do not like it and will soon be replaced by another group.

The Guardian, April 20, 1971

Housing Minister Zeev Sharef said that Israel planned to push ahead with construction of housing in both Sharm el-Sheikh, the fortress guarding the entrance to the Strait of Tiran on the tip of the Sinai peninsula, and in Hebron, on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

The housing will accommodate soldiers, workers and whoever else wants to live there. Asked if the cabinet had authorized the plans, Mr. Sharef said, «They are authorized by the authorized body.»

Israel recently completed a road linking Sharm el-Sheikh and Eilat. A civilian airport is now being constructed there.

Mr. Sharef's announcement was the first indication that Israel also planned urban development of the fortress which guards Israel's access to the Red Sea and the Indian ocean through the port of Eilat.

Mr. Sharef has been strongly criticized recently both at home and abroad, for his ministry's plans to construct 21,000 housing units in highrise apartment blocks in the Arab section of Jerusalem.

International Herald Tribune, April 20, 1971

Israel consolidated its hold on Arab-occupied territory with the opening of a new road along the western shore of the Dead Sea.

The road links a former border settlement at the southern end of the Dead Sea with the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River at the northern end of the Salt Sea. Arabs from the occupied Gaza-Strip formed the majority of the work force.

The new highway is the last link in a road network which now stretches from the Red Sea fortress of Sharm el-Sheikh in the south to Kuneitra on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights in the north.

The Guardian, April 28, 1971

After a six-hour debate, the Executive Committee of the Jerusalem Municipality «reiterated its stand that Jerusalem complete and united was the eternal capital of Israel for all time.»

Daily Star, May 1, 1971

On the eve of the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State Rogers, several thousand persons attended a street rally in Jerusalem against withdrawal from the present borders... «When a small nation calls for the help promised it by the big powers,» said Mr. Menachem Begin, «a small nation can't endanger the peace of the world. Retreat ! Make concessions!» The only guarantee Israel could rely on, he continued, was its own strength. Concessions would whet the appetite for more concessions... .

Rabbi Moshe Zvi Neriya said that... the rights of Arabs in [Jerusalem] would be honoured..., but they are the rights of individuals, not a nation.

Jerusalem Post, May 5, 1971

A group of young Arab intellectuals yesterday submitted a memorandum addressed to U.S. Secretary of State Rogers... . The petitioners expressed Arab national aspirations and said that they were speaking for «the forgotten majority.»... The memorandum... calls for pressure on Israel to halt all settlement in the administered areas, and makes special reference to the Jerusalem Master Plan.

Jerusalem Post, May 7, 1971

An industrial Nahal group (gar'in) named «Ginnat» belonging to the Hapoel Hamizrachi movement established the settlement of Kfar Gil'ad on May 10, — the twelfth settlement on the Golan Heights.

Jerusalem Post, May 11, 1971

Prime Minister Golda Meir told 2000 young Nahal recruits from all the country's youth movements on May 13 that they «are the best security guarantees Israel could possibly have.»... To the sound of thundering applause Mrs. Meir told the youngsters who lined the torch-lit stadium: «You are the answer to all who have plied us in recent months with ideas on what security guarantees would suit us best. You young people are all this country needs. Borders are not merely lines. No border is more sense than the one which the settler works the land.»... A young girl settler presented the Prime Minister with a scroll listing all the groups and the locations of their settlements, which are situated on the Golan Heights, the Jordan Valley, the Arava, the Etzion Bloc and Sinai.

Jerusalem Post, May 14, 1971

The Israeli Road Transport Company has rented over 4 acres of land in Sharm el-Sheikh in order to establish a center for transport and commerce in which they plan to invest one million dollars. They have a 49 year lease. The newspaper *Yediot Aharonot*, which reported this, pointed out its political significance: Israel's hold on Sharm el-Sheikh is getting stronger and the evacuation of this Egyptian territory seems further off than ever.

Le Monde, May 18, 1971

Israel has begun the construction of a factory for electronic equipment and machines in the south of the Golan Heights in occupied Syrian territory.

Le Monde, May 26, 1971

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Abba Eban told parliament that «no power in the world can oblige us to modify the present status of Jerusalem — that is, Israeli sovereignty over reunited Jerusalem with its actual boundaries.»

L'Orient-Le Jour, May 27, 1971

During four years of Israeli occupation Israel has confiscated 14,000 dunums in Jerusalem and the surrounding area. Other illegal measures to judaicize the city include confiscation of absentees' properties, demolishing of houses, exercising economic pressure on Arab residents, moving some of them outside Jerusalem, and paying others to give up residence in the city.

Al-Nahar, June 7, 1971

«If I were an Israeli and lived in a kibbutz at the foot of the Golan Heights, «said the US Assistant Secretary of Labour, «I'd fight to make sure that area remained in Israel's hands. I saw with my own eyes how that area is no ordinary plot of land: it was carved out by nature as a strongpoint for aggression and not for peace.»

Jerusalem Post, June 7, 1971

The US State Department said on June 9 that it continued to oppose any action by the Israeli government in the occupied areas which «could prejudice a peace settlement.» State Department Press Officer Charles Bray charged that Israel was violating provisions of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 which prohibits an occupying power from transferring part of its population into occupied territory. «We interpret this to include construction of permanent facilities which have the intent of facilitating a transfer of the population,» he said. Mr. Bray said

that the possible construction of Israeli factories on the Golan Heights would be inconsistent with the Geneva Convention.

Jerusalem Post, June 10, 1971

Results of a questionnaire carried out by the American Louis Harris Institute and the Israeli Public Opinion Poll Institute were published in *Time* magazine showing that 93% of 1177 Israelis carefully selected for this poll agree to the annexation of Jerusalem, 87% to annex the Golan Heights, 72% to keep Sharm el-Sheikh. It also showed that 18% agreed to return Sinai to Egypt, 29% want to annex it, and 83% suggest keeping it neutral as a buffer area.

Al-Nahar, June 10, 1971

Concerning the compensation due to Jerusalem Arabs for confiscated property, Mr. Toledano, the Prime Minister's adviser on Arab affairs, told the *Jerusalem Post* that he believed the ultimate consideration would be «monetary — not political.» «The main problem,» he continued, «will be technical: what to do in cases in which the property owner died, leaving heirs scattered in Israel, in the West Bank, in enemy countries and in neutral countries.» Mr. Toledano stressed the «tragedy» of the property question which he called «one of the main problems — if not the main problem — of the East Jerusalem population today... . One can see some families coming every week to visit their old property in Baka and Katamon... . A lot of bitterness will disappear when this is cleared up,» he said.

Jerusalem Post, July 1, 1971

The Israeli authorities had confiscated 15,000 of the best lands of Beit Jin, an Arab Druze village. 400 people of the village are still holding on to their lands.

Al-Ittihad, July 2, 1971

Dr. Mordechai Hen, director of Naphta, an oil prospecting firm, has announced that Israel is drilling for petroleum in the Gaza area.

L'Orient-Le Jour, July 2, 1971

The Jewish National Fund Forestry Department has planted 2.4 million pine and eucalyptus trees on the West Bank since the Six-Day War, Mr. Noah Pelled of the J.N.F. district office declared: «During the coming season we are going to plant a forest that will cover a 30,000 dunum area in the hills of Ephraim along the green line.» The work was carried out by West Bank workers and foremen, under the guidance of J.N.F. foresters.

Jerusalem Post, July 5, 1971

A number of Arab families, who say they number about 300 persons, claimed that they were approached recently to evacuate their homes, on the western slope of Mt. Scopus, and that they refused. The land upon which their houses stand was included in a tract which was expropriated about three years ago. The houses themselves, however, were reported to have been excluded from the expropriation. A delegation representing the families plans to meet Mayor Kollek.

Jerusalem Post, July 7, 1971

At 3:00 a.m. after midnight last Monday five Rosco bulldozers were actively changing the features of al-Simsar land — on al-'Isamiya road — inhabited by 300 Arabs. Their houses will be demolished to prepare the area for new buildings for the Hebrew University or the new Jewish immigrants.

Al-Ittihad, July 9, 1971

The Israeli Defence Ministry has asked all Israeli firms and institutions concerned with development to prepare a five-year plan for the economic development of Gaza as well as for its expansion and economic integration into Israel.

This will include irrigation, industrialization, electrification, road infrastructure and its joining with the Israel road system, in addition to plans for the construction of dwellings for refugees.

L'Orient-Le Jour, July 12, 1971

According to the latest (March-April, 1971) report of a continuing survey on public opinion run by the Institute of Applied

Social Research and the Hebrew University's Institute of Communications, Israeli Jews almost unanimously refuse to give up East Jerusalem, the Golan Heights or Sharm el-Sheikh. In order to achieve peace, some will give up the West Bank and Gaza and more will give up Sinai (excluding Sharm el-Sheikh). Only 6% advocate total return of occupied territories. Just over 20% are in favour of partial withdrawal and 21% would give nothing up.

Jerusalem Post, July 12, 1971

Jerusalem is being converted from a beautiful city into a city with ugly suburbs. For a mixture of strategic and political considerations high blocks of flats are being rushed up on expropriated Arab lands north, east and south of the city.

Naturally there have been protests: U Thant and the State Department have complained on political grounds; the Vatican on religious grounds; local Christian and Muslim communities on almost every ground; many Israelis have, too, expressed their disapproval in most vigorous terms. These protests have not been merely unsuccessful — they have spurred the authorities on the spot to even greater activity.

The Times, July 14, 1971

Bitter resentment over lost land and dispossessed refugees bedevil any hope of Arab acceptance of Israeli rule. Since 1967 there have been four additional expropriations of land in East Jerusalem, totalling more than 3,000 acres.

The Times, July 14, 1971

Shouting «Am Yisrael Hai» (the Jewish People lives) a number of Bitar affiliated youngsters were forcibly removed from the Temple Mount, as they tried to recite psalms near the Aqsa Mosque. A Bitar representative said that his people would continue to pray on the Mount in hopes of stirring opinion in favour of turning it over to Jewish hands and permitting Jewish services there. The demonstration was part of Jabotinsky Day demonstrations marking the 31st anniversary of his death.

Jerusalem Post, July 23, 1971

The government committee in charge of naming Israeli localities has decided to name a new kibbutz in the Golan, Elron, after the Israeli general assassinated in Istanbul at the end of May.

The committee has also decided that Sharm el-Sheikh be renamed Ophir, its old Biblical name.

L'Orient-Le Jour, August 9, 1971

The Military Government on the Golan Heights is to establish a Druze religious court for the area within a month. The court, which will be composed of two judges, will sit in Majd al-Shams.

Jerusalem Post, August 13, 1971

Several hundred saplings planted experimentally at Sharm el-Sheikh last spring are doing well and the Jewish National Fund is planning a new planting next spring, according to J.N.F. spokesman. He said the next batch would be planted in civilian surroundings at the tourism and vacation sites at Sharm.

At the other end of the country, 300 Cedars of Lebanon saplings brought from «a neighbouring country» have acclimatized very well at the J.N.F. tree nursery at Kuneitra in the Golan Heights. They will shortly be planted in Golan settlements and in various places in Upper Galilee.

Jerusalem Post, August 15, 1971

The population of the Golan Heights is expected to reach between 15,000 and 20,000 in the next seven years. In the next two years, another five settlements will be founded there, the Director of the Hill Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency said.

Jerusalem Post, August 18, 1971

A representative of the Jewish Agency for the reception of emigrants declared in Jerusalem that the Golan Heights could receive from 15 to 20 thousand Israelis during the coming seven years. He stated that five new Jewish settlements would be

established in the Golan during the next two years and that towards the end of 1971 the 13 existing settlements will have solidly built houses.

Le Monde, August 20, 1971

In the absence of Arab willingness to make peace, Israel should take steps for a complete takeover of occupied territory, her Defence Minister General Dayan told senior army officers at the Command and Staff College today.

«We should regard our role also in the administered [occupied] territories as that of the established Government — to plan and implement whatever can be done without leaving 'options open' for the day of peace — which may be distant.

«In other words, the emphasis should be put on our taking unilateral and immediate measures, without relying on cooperation from our neighbours or waiting until they are ready for it.»

The Guardian, August 20, 1971

The former Christian Mission Centre at the top of Jerusalem's Agron Street has been purchased by two leaders of U.S. Conservative Jewry and turned into a Jewish community centre and permanent hostel for youth and students.

Jerusalem Post, August 25, 1971

Jerusalem's Mayor, Teddy Kollek, said that 40,000 housing units will have been built in Jerusalem in the six years between 1967 and 1973; two thirds in West Jerusalem and one third in East Jerusalem.

Jerusalem Post, September 2, 1971

Girl soldiers have begun teaching Hebrew to Druze pupils at Government schools in the Golan as part of their military service. Two girl soldiers also teach Hebrew at the high school at Masada, it was learned.

Jerusalem Post, September 12, 1971

Israel has taken over new areas of the Islamic Waqf lands in Jaffa.

Ma'ariv, September 12, 1971

In an article in *The Guardian* Tom Lambert wrote about Jewish settlement in Hebron: 35 Israeli families will move to the ugly new buildings on a hill overlooking the city, and will be followed by 250 more families, to whom the Israeli government had given permission to settle in March 1970, under the protection of the Israeli army.

Al-Nahar, September 14, 1971

1000 Israelis live in the Golan Heights. There is also a project for settlement in Mount Hermon, and another on the northern hills of Lake Kinneret. Agricultural settlement in the Golan: 200 thousand dunums had been surveyed in the Golan and 100,000 dunums were decided upon for reclamation.

Davar, September 19, 1971

Seven new Israeli villages have been established in the occupied territories during the Jewish Year which ended on September 19, bringing the total number in occupied Arab territories since the Six Day War to 33. Six new villages will be established during the coming year. In an interview accorded to *Ha'aretz*, General Moshe Dayan declared that Israel will never abandon any of these villages within the occupied territories.

Le Monde, September 21, 1971

Thirty families of religious Jews have, during the past few days, moved quietly into the first large Jewish settlement built on the West Bank since its occupation in the Six Day War in 1967. No publicity has been given to the event, which could stir more Arab protests at the United Nations.

250 apartments on the settlement have been completed and another 250 are under construction. An eventual community of 900 families is planned.

Sunday Times, September 26, 1971

In defiance of the Security Council, the Israeli Cabinet decided unanimously to continue with its development plans for Jerusalem, including that part of the city occupied during the 1967 war.

The cabinet flatly rejected a Security Council resolution calling upon Israel to cancel the measures she has taken to unify Jerusalem under Israeli rule. A statement, issued later, said: «Israel will continue to persevere in the development of the city for all of its inhabitants.»

The resolution, passed by 14 votes to 0, described as invalid all actions taken by Israel to change Jerusalem's status, «including expropriation of land and properties, transfer of populations and legislation aimed at the incorporation of the occupied section.»

Ambassador Baha Toukan, of Jordan, said that hundreds of homes in the Arab section were being demolished and Arabs evicted to make way for Jews.

The Times, September 27, 1971

An order was issued to seize 230 dunums in Hebron. The order was issued by the military governor in Judea and Samaria. Housing units are being constructed in Hamra, beyond the green line in al-Ghor, 23 kilometres west of Nablus. Members of this settlement have been living in buses since last May, and depend on planting vegetables for their living.

Davar, October 6, 1971

The Mayor of Hebron, Sheikh Mohammed Ali Ja'abari filed an official protest with the Military Governor against the requisitioning of 1,000 dunums of land for the expansion of the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba in the Hebron area. Some of the land being requisitioned belongs to the Ja'abari clan.

Originally about 3,000 dunums were requisitioned. Thus far, some 40 families have moved into the nearly completed 250

dwelling units at the settlement. Construction of another 250 units is expected to start soon.

Jerusalem Post, October 6, 1971

Israel is defying the United Nations over Jerusalem. It harms its own long term interests in the process. Since the occupation of the eastern half of the city with the rest of Jordanian territory on the West Bank during the war of June 1967, the Security Council has three times passed resolutions calling on Israel not to alter the city's status. Israel annexed Jerusalem according to its own laws just after the war and has obdurately rejected each resolution.

The Guardian, October 8, 1971

After a two-year wait, a group of discharged veterans took possession of a site near Birket Ram on the Golan Heights, where they will set up a collective moshav.

Jerusalem Post, October 13, 1971

A decision has been taken for the establishment of new Nahal settlements in the Gaza area south of Gaza town, stated *Ma'ariv*, which affirms that the site for these settlement has already been chosen.

L'Orient-Le Jour, October 19, 1971

The Israeli authorities completed the fencing of 4,000 dunums of land near Deir al-Balah, south of Gaza, as part of a larger project to establish six Jewish settlements in the Strip. The total area will be 34,000 dunums, all State land.

Some 14,000 dunums of the total area are farm land and the rest sand dunes. The authorities have reportedly paid compensation to 40 of the Arab families that worked smallholdings in the area intended for settlement. They have already moved out. The remaining 10 families will take compensation shortly, and move elsewhere, it is reported.

Jerusalem Post, October 20, 1971

The Israeli government has approved a plan to move 35,000 Palestinian refugees from the Gaza camps to new housing units.

Ha'aretz, October 21, 1971

Highly placed Israelis made it clear they would snub any United Nations mission charged with investigating the implementation of a Security Council resolution which calls on Israel to stop developing the former Jordanian sector of Jerusalem.

The Times, October 29, 1971

Israeli authorities have given permission for two new hotels to be built in the former Jordanian sector of Jerusalem, one of them within the old walled city.

One hotel, to be built on French Hill, will be financed by an American-Israeli group. The second hotel will be built by an Israeli firm with the participation of investors from the U.S.

International Herald Tribune, October 30, 1971

The Israeli government has completed the Allon Plan of constructing a chain of settlements in al-Ghor area.

Ha'aretz, November 4, 1971

El-Rom, founded by Kibbutz Hameuchad, is the 13th settlement to be founded on the Golan Heights, in the Kuneitra Valley.

Jerusalem Post, November 10, 1971

Mr. Israel Galili, Minister without Portfolio, announced that 48 kibbutzim have been established in the occupied territories since the Six Day War, 13 of which are located in the Golan Heights.

Le Monde, November 11, 1971

The Israeli Ministry of Housing asked all local contract companies to study the feasibility of building a city at (Ofir) the Hebrew name for Sharm el-Sheikh. 300 families had registered for residence at the intended city.

Al-Nahar, November 13, 1971

A spokesman for the Mekorot Water Company announced that his company is engaged in water drilling and construction

work in the Golan Heights. They have set up a pumping station on the shores of Lake Kinneret, which is to pump ten million cubic metres of lake water annually up to the southern part of the Heights to solve the water problems of the three settlements there. Another project is being executed at the Birkat Ram Lake in the northern part of the Heights.

Jerusalem Post, December 13, 1971

Work has begun on preparing the second Israeli settlement in the Gaza-Strip, to be established shortly. It will be a Nahal outpost in the Abu Madian area, south of Gaza. At first, local water sources will be used, but it is planned eventually to connect the settlement to the national water system.

Jerusalem Post, December 15, 1971

Mr. Jacob Tsur, president of the Development Organization of the Jewish National Fund, announced that in 1972, Israel will establish about 15 settlements in the occupied territories, 10 of which will be located between Rafah and al-Arish on Sinai's Mediterranean coast.

He said that a kibbutz will be established on Mount Hermon (Syrian territory), two others in the Gulf of Aqaba between Eilat and Sharm el-Sheikh and another in Transjordan between the Red Sea and Jerusalem.

Le Monde, December 29, 1971

Chapter V

TRESSPASSING AND DESECRATING HISTORICAL AND SACRED PLACES

1. Before reviewing the Israeli Military authorities' trespasses of historical and sacred places, we will look into the World Health Organization's report on the education of Arabs in the occupied territories and what has been mentioned on the subject.

(a) Report of the World Health Organization: (English Version).

The World Health Organization accused the occupying authorities of impeding the operations of the International Red Cross, but the Israeli Minister of Health, Victor Shaktoub, who withdrew from the Organization's final meetings, stated he did not attach any further importance on the decision of the Organization.

Jerusalem Post, May 27, 1971

(b) Conditions of Education in the Occupied Territories

In October, *Davar* published a report revealing the shortcomings of Arab education in Israel. The report mentioned that during the fifties, there were no books available in the various Arab schools worth mentioning. The Ministry of Education, it stated, did not attach any importance for the elevation of the standard of books for Arab schools comparable to those in Jewish schools. The present curriculum for teaching the Arabic language, he added, does not provide for the needs of Arab students who are understandably eager to study their own culture and civilization. He said that half the teachers in the Arabic section are not qualified and that enrollment of teachers is not based on teaching abilities.

Israel was accused of «barring the distribution of medications» by the International Red Cross in the occupied territories in a resolution adopted at the World Health Assembly in Geneva on May 18. The resolution, which also called on Israel to allow the immediate return of Arab refugees and displaced persons, threatened Israel with suspension of World Health Organization services if there was a continuation of her «violations of basic human rights» of the refugees.

Daily Telegraph, May 19, 1971

Those who were competent and had teaching experience were rejected because of their political ideals while tens of teachers were accepted regardless of the tangible shortcomings in their educational and vocational capabilities.

The report also pointed out the lack in the number of school buildings for Arabs. Students in some Arab villages are studying in shabby huts not impervious to rain water in winter and extreme heat in summer.

The government pays Jewish settlements 60 I.L. per capita as subsidy for education. The subsidy to Arab villages is 5-7 I.L. For this reason, the local councils in Arab villages suffer from shortage of funds and are unable to undertake the necessary services for the community.

The Alawite inhabitants of the Golan Heights in Syria informed the Israeli Education Minister on May 21, 1971, of their rejection of the geography book published by the Israeli government. In that book the Golan Heights inhabitants were described as «heathens.» They told the Israeli Education Minister the description was a «sheer empty word» that had no truth in substance. They asked for the erasure of the word from the book which had been printed in both Hebrew and Arabic, and officially assigned for study by both communities in the occupied territories.

2. Trespassing of Religious Sanctuaries and Historical Sites.

Posters were placed on the street walls of Jerusalem warn-

ing against the collapse of the Wailing Wall if excavations for relics continued around it. The signatories of these posters called on loyal Jews to oppose the project and undermine it. They pointed out that placing of the South Wall and part of the Northern Wall up to the Maghariba Gate by the relic probers profanes the sanctity of the places and bars people from passing through to pray, and exposes the Wailing Wall to undesirable dangers.

Maariv, December 7, 1970

The «Awqaf» Moslem Council asked for the connection of electricity to the new mosque that had been constructed within the lands of Mount Olive and Ras Amoud, but the authorities gave orders prohibiting the provision of electricity to the Mosque.

Maariv, December 27, 1970

After a day of fasting, prayers were held by Jews at the Western corner of the Haram of Jerusalem in the proximity of Aqsa Mosque. The prayers were conducted by Lieb Dehoviteh, the former chief rabbi of the Jewish community in South Africa, and presently a member of the Municipal Council in Jerusalem.

The Chief Rabbi who had fasted the whole day took a bath around noon and dipped himself in a pool to cleanse himself of any defilement as required by the religious codes. Before entering the Holy Haram, he took off his rubber shoes. Then he led the prayers and recited a passage from the Torah. Among the notables present were lecturers at the Hebrew University and Laraylan University in Tel-Aviv.

When the police inspector, Israel Rania, arrived, he asked them to depart, which they did, after finishing their prayers.

Maariv, December 8, 1970

«This is the greatest discovery so far in the excavations being carried out in the vicinity of the Wailing Wall.» So said the archaeologists when they discovered a stone slab under the Haram Wall. On the slab were inscribed the words, «To the House of Horn Blowing.» It dates back to the times of the

second temple. The slab was found on a road in the Rapodine era, 35 metres below the earth.

Yediot Aharonot, January 15, 1971

It has been disclosed that the visible part of the Wailing Wall, 60 metres in all, will be extended by ten metres more on completion of the project for the removal of the shabby buildings below the Maghariba Gate leading to the Haram of Jerusalem. The spokesman for the Ministry of Religion who gave the above statement said that there is an initial decision on the subject and that he had asked the Public Works Department to submit proposals for the removal of the ruins of the «Dar Abu Sa'id» buildings and the erection in their place of a bridge between the yard of the Wailing Wall and the Holy Haram crossing the Maghariba Gate.

Ha'aretz, February 22, 1971

The small mosque in the Ajami quarter of Jaffa is the only mosque frequented by Moslems for prayer. The building is old and has sustained cracks through which rain water pours down on those praying in it. The cracks also threaten the collapse of the mosque. Those praying resorted to an adjacent small hall having a brick ceiling. During a recent storm, a number of the bricks were blown away, and rain water began to drip down which forced the praying crowd to keep away from the mosque.

It is to be noted that the mosque in question is the only one where prayers are held permanently, and is now threatened with impending collapse. «We wonder now where is the Ministry of Religion and where is the Committee entrusted with the care of the Islamic Waqf? Or would they pay attention only after a catastrophe to the mosque has occurred?»

Al-Mirsaad, April 22, 1971

For years, plans have been drawn for the construction of hotels and entertainment centers along the coastline between Tel-Aviv, Jaffa and Beit Yassin in the South. The slackness in the execution of the project was due to two reasons: The first,

to let the inhabitants, especially the Arabs in Ajami Quarter of Jaffa living among ruins and in houses liable to collapse over them, to despair and compel them to accept the insignificant compensation offered by the contracting company. The indemnities will not enable them to buy reasonable substitute houses. The second reason was that the authorities were busy in constructing the occupied territories and giving them priority in the allocation of funds. The project required, in addition to getting rid of the inhabitants, the destroying of the cemeteries and mosques standing in the way.

In fact, while the project was underway, a large bulldozer, digging close to the mosque, caused its collapse.

Reports by Rouhi Al-Khatib

The Greek Orthodox circles in Jerusalem stated that the occupying authorities recently confiscated a large area of land belonging to the Greek Orthodox Patriarchy which lies between King David Hotel and the railway station of Jerusalem. The Patriarchy, it was added, submitted a strong protest to the authorities against the action which it considers a conspicuous infringement on the Christian entity in Jerusalem. The entity had up till then been protected for hundreds of years under Islamic, Arabic and Ottoman rule and even the British mandate. The Patriarchy has asked for the immediate return of the land. (The foregoing information and the protest referred to have been confirmed by the Israeli newspaper *Yediot Aharonot* in its edition dated March 16, 1971).

News from Jerusalem also mentioned that the Israeli occupying forces confiscated recently a hotel belonging to the Armenian Orthodox Patriarchy on the pretext that the building is not safe. The authorities, therefore, pulled it down and sold the plot of land on which it was built to an Israeli company for constructing a new hotel on it.

The Armenian Patriarchy considered the affair an unlawful expropriation. It litigated the authorities but the case has not been looked into as yet.

There are further news that the Israeli authorities have laid their hands on the Greek Orthodox Church property in the middle of Jerusalem known by the name of Mascobiyya. The property consists of a number of large buildings containing the government hospital, law court, police headquarters and the district prison of the British Mandate. These buildings constitute an important part of Jerusalem. The transfer of ownership to the Israeli authorities is considered to be a significant alteration of the political and religious status quo of the Holy City.

April 10, 1971

News from Jerusalem report with certainty that the mosque attached to the Ottoman School has sustained cracks resulting from excavations carried out by the Israeli authorities under the mosque and the Waqf estates adjoining the Western Wall.

It is feared that the cracks might be taken as a pretext for the demolition of the mosque and the removal of the buildings in the compound as has happened to the quarter known as «Zawiya Fakhria» on June 14, 1969.

The Israeli military occupying authorities have called representatives for Moslem Waqf estates in Jerusalem and made it known to them that Israel was opening a road along the Eastern part of Jerusalem which will cross the two Islamic cemeteries, one known as Yousufiyya and the other as «Bab il-Rahma.»

These cemeteries form an indispensable part of the Islamic history of Jerusalem. They include the tombs of a large number of the contemporary companions of the prophet—men of learning and religion and those who had favourable impression on the development of the Islamic culture since the era of Umar up to the present day.

June 29, 1971

What follows are statements given to the U.N. Investigation Committee from 8 to July 15, 1971, by a number of witnesses to Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied territories.

1. Bishop Theodorus of the Greek Orthodox Church

I am glad, in fact happy, to be able to address the Committee of Human Rights for the third time in connection with the acts carried out by the occupying authorities in Arab Palestine which constitute, without a shred of doubt, a clear violation of human rights particularly those of the Arabs who are suffering under the yoke of an occupation that has not been matched in history... .

«The new developments, for example, in relation to our churches, is that our Patriarchy saw the necessity for repairing the churches and cleansing them from the defiles of the occupiers who had used the churches for purposes other than those for which they were intended. To do that, the Patriarchy found it necessary to close the windows and build concrete blocks in them to prevent passers-by from trespassing the immunity of God's churches.

A new incident also is that of Ein Karim Church dedicated to St. John. The Patriarchy had repaired it four times and each time the Israelis damaged and profaned it. Then the Patriarchy had to protect the church and maintain its sanctity and close the windows by building in them concrete walls, the purpose being to prevent the use of the church as a latrine, as had been done in the past.

The Patriarchy also built with concrete blocks walls to close the door and windows of St. Gregorios of Montefiore church in Jerusalem behind King David Hotel which the present occupants of Palestine desecrated several times.

A short time ago, one of the occupants entered the Holy Sepulchre, which is considered the most sacred spot on earth, and started to break the precious lanterns and lamps, tear the icons and swear on Christ with profane language. Then he grappled with the Orthodox priest responsible for guarding the Shrine. The incident is no longer a secret as it has been published in the newspapers. The government claimed the culprit was insane, just as it had previously pretended that the person who set fire to the Aqsa Mosque was insane.

It will be noticed from the foregoing that our sacred values are at stake, and that the various pretences put forward are usual, that the outlaws are mad people, with the result that our most valued sanctities are being subjected to the mercy or folly of the insane and their protectors. It is not improbable that the day will come when they will blast the holy places under similar pretexts. Naturally, that depends on whether they will not adopt the alternative policy of converting the holy places to museums.

What is new also is that Jewish youth of both sexes enter God's shrines and behave loosely in them as if they were in stereos or bars.»

2. *Bishop Ni'mat al Sim'an, A Catholic Bishop.*

I will not be long in describing the racial discrimination practised by the occupying authorities against the Arabs. Israel considers them second rate citizens. In universities, only 5% of the students are Arabs, and they are restricted to theoretical studies only. This discrimination extends to all walks of life down to the identity cards of Arabs.

An Arab citizen from Galilee protested to the police station of his treatment as a second rate citizen. The Israeli police officer answered by saying: As a matter of fact, you are not a second rate citizen, but a citizen of the fifth rate.

On February 24, 1971, an American Jew entered the Holy Sepulchre, and, as other Jews behave when entering Christian holy shrines, he did not show any reverence or respect. He stood staggering for a moment. Then he advanced to the altar and started destroying the lamps, lanterns and icons that were hung there. Hearing the resounding noise, one of the clergy entered and saw the youth bent on destroying everything. He tried to stop him, but the youth turned his rage on the priest and with his fists assaulted and then insulted him. All the police did was to take the youth gently away.

In its edition dated March 3, 1971, *Ha'aretz* stated that the American had been arrested and later released, probably consi-

dering him an insane Jew, just as had been done with the Australian Jew who set fire to the Aqsa Mosque.

These incidents are a proof that the Israeli authorities have failed, perhaps on purpose, to convince the Jews to revere the holy places, either for the same patriotic or religious feelings shared by the authorities or with their compatriots against anything not Jewish. Statistics reveal that 15% of the Israelis are religious fanatics and 85% zealot patriots.

In August of 1970, the occupying authorities, in contrast to all laws and codes of practice, set out on confiscating 3200 dunums of Arab lands. Twelve thousand were later confiscated in January 1971. These large-scale confiscations lead one to conclude that the Arab Palestinians (both Moslems and Christians) will be forced sooner or later to abandon their homes and lands. The holy places will, on the other hand, be converted to museums to be frequented by tourists only, and not by the pious for their religious beliefs.

3. *Mr. Rouhi Al-Khatib, Mayor of Old Jerusalem.*

This is the second time in which I stand before the present committee to give you another set of Israeli violations in Jerusalem of human rights. I will talk about the violations that were committed after my first statement.

The first violation was announced by Radio Israel on May 17, 1971, when it announced that the Mayor of Old Jerusalem said more than four thousand Arabs were expelled from their since 1967. Arab sources in Jerusalem reveal that 70% were evicted last year, 200 of whom were living in the village of Prophet Samuel. General Moshe Dayan had ordered on March 22, 1971, the demolition of their homes, numbering 52.

The second violation is that of annexing additional Arab lands around Jerusalem, by order of the Finance Minister, Pinhas Sapir. The order was published in the Israeli Official Gazette No. 1656 dated August 30, 1970. The size of the land is 11,680 dunums and is owned by over 10,000 Arabs living in

seven villages around Jerusalem. These Arabs depend for their livelihood on the cultivation of their lands.

The third violation is the continued illegal Israeli excavations around the walls surrounding the Aqsa Mosque. The latest reliable Arabic reports reveal that the Ottoman School Mosque, close by the Western Wall of Holy Jerusalem, has cracked in consequence of the excavations being carried out by the Ministry of Religion.

The excavations have comprised over twenty religious buildings, cultural centres, and residences having over 300 occupants. Close to the residences there are 80 buildings occupied by 700 Arab citizens, which, it is thought, might sustain serious damages during the planned demolition of the buildings, and perhaps they too will be ultimately pulled down.

The fourth violation is the scheme being prepared by the Ministry of Interior and Rehabilitation for a new Jerusalem which the Mayor of occupied Jerusalem revealed in November, 1970. The scheme aims at enlarging the area of Jerusalem by eight fold to include 3 Arab towns and 23 villages having a population of 100,000. To put the scheme into practice, all the foregoing lands have to be placed under Israeli sovereignty.

The fifth violation is Israel's plans for settling Israelis in Jerusalem and establishing industries on Arab land designed to be confiscated and the inhabitants thereon expelled.

Israel's declaration that it will compensate Jerusalem's Arab inhabitants for real estate and property lost after the 1948 war is a denial to the Arabs of all citizenship rights.

APPENDIX I*

U.N. Special Committee Report - 1971

2. Report of the Special Committee To Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories¹.
October 5, 1971.

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* The eight appendices included in this book are taken from *PALESTINE: International Documents on Human Rights, 1948-1972*. Beirut; Institute for Palestine Studies, & World Conference of Christians for Palestine, 1972, (Ed.).

(1) United Nations, General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Oct. 5, 1971, *Report of the Special Committee To Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories*, A/8389, pp. 23-61. Part I of the Report ("Organization of the Work of the Special Committee") and the Annexes are not reproduced here.

II. MANDATE OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

33. The first report of the Special Committee to the Secretary-General (A/8089, chapter II) contains its interpretation of its mandate as laid down in the relevant General Assembly resolutions and in other international instruments. The Special Committee reiterates the interpretation it gave to its mandate in that report, and has conducted its second mission in strict accordance with that interpretation.

34. The Special Committee finds further confirmation of the validity of this interpretation in the spirit and the text of the Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations (adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970 at its 1883rd plenary meeting - resolution 2627 (XXV)), and would draw special attention to the following passage from paragraph 8 of this Declaration, which states:

The United Nations has endeavoured in its first twenty-five years to further the Charter objectives of promoting respect for, and observance of, human and fundamental freedoms for all. The international conventions and declarations concluded under its auspices give expression to the moral conscience of mankind and represent humanitarian standards for all members of the international community. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights,... constitute a landmark in international co-operation and in the recognition and protection of the rights of every individual without any distinction.

III. ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE

35. During 1970, the Special Committee received oral and written testimony which served as a basis for its report to the Secretary-General (A/8089). In order to determine the measures necessary for the effective discharge of its renewed mandate in General Assembly resolution 2727 (XXV), the Special Committee addressed letters to the Governments of Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the United Arab Republic requesting further information as well as information on certain cases that had

been brought to the attention of the Special Committee during 1970.... The Government of Israel had indicated through its representative on the Third Committee, in the course of the debate on the item «Respect for human rights in armed conflicts» at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, that it had in its possession information in rebuttal of the allegations which had been brought before the Special Committee, in particular those relating to ill-treatment of prisoners (A/AC. 3/SR. 1782, pp. 15-17). The representative of Israel in the Third Committee had made specific reference to the case of Mr. Mohammad Derbas, who had stated in evidence before the Special Committee in Cairo in April 1970 that he had been castrated by surgery by an Israeli surgeon while in Israeli custody in Atlit Prison on or about 15 July 1967. In its letter to the Government of Israel on 20 February 1971, the Special Committee referred to the statement that had been made by the Israeli representative in the Third Committee at its 1782nd meeting that his Government had in its possession a medical report of 28 July 1966 by Professor Mohammad Safawat to the effect that the same operation had already been performed by that date. The Special Committee invited the Government of Israel to make available to the Special Committee all evidence in its possession concerning Mr. Derbas, as well as those cases referred to in the report of the Special Committee (see para. 9 above). The Special Committee also addressed a request to the United Arab Republic for information regarding the whereabouts of Professor Mohammad Safawat. The Government of Israel has not so far furnished to the Special Committee the information in rebuttal that it claimed to possess, nor has the Special Committee been able to trace the whereabouts of Professor Mohammad Safawat (see also para. 65 below).

36. The Special Committee sought to hear persons who had been mentioned by witnesses who had appeared before it during 1970, as such evidence would have been of value as corroboration and would have contributed to a conclusive assessment of the allegations that had been made before it, especially those concerning ill-treatment while under detention. For this purpose,

so far as allegations of ill-treatment of individuals were concerned, the Special Committee set itself the task of hearing evidence of a qualitative and corroborative nature rather than accumulating more allegations in addition to those that it had heard during 1970. The Special Committee stressed the need for documentary evidence, especially in the form of medical reports, concerning previous testimony.

37. In the oral evidence given before the Special Committee this year, several allegations were made of forcible expulsion or deportation, ill-treatment while under detention, and demolition of houses. Other evidence collected by the Special Committee also concerned these allegations as well as allegations regarding the policy of annexation and settlement of the occupied territories through expropriation, establishment of Israeli settlements, coupled with deportation and denial of the right to return of those inhabitants of the occupied territories who had left these territories. This evidence is analysed in this chapter (para. 44 to 71 below).

38. The Special Committee took note of the allegations made in letters addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Representatives of Jordan, Syria and the United Arab Republic, which were published as documents of the Security Council and the General Assembly. Many of these allegations were brought to the attention of the Special Committee on the specific request of the Government concerned. The Special Committee at the same time took note of the Government of Israel's replies to these allegations which also appeared as Security Council and General Assembly documents.

39. The allegations made in these letters concern, mainly, deportation of individuals, establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, brutality by the Border Police in Gaza during the beginning of 1971, Israeli measures taken in Jerusalem and confiscation of land, as well as drastic changes in the physical character and demographic composition of the occupied territories...

40. In addition to the above, the Special Committee has taken note of the discussions in the Special Political Committee during the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly (A/SPC/SR.744-751), reports of the debates in the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session on the question of violation of human rights in the occupied territories in the Middle East (E/CN.4/SR.1115-1120) and Commission on Human Rights resolution 9 (XXVII), where reference is made to the report of the Special Committee.

41. The Special Committee had before it a number of written communications from organizations and individuals in which violations of human rights were alleged. Among these are reports in Israeli and Arab newspapers concerning various aspects of violations of human rights in the occupied territories, and submissions by religious authorities on other aspects of the occupation.

42. The Special Committee was shown a documentary film made inside the occupied territories. The Special Committee had no reasonable grounds for questioning the authenticity of the film. It supplemented in visual form the evidence received by the Special Committee of the situation in the occupied territories, particularly as regards the establishment of Israeli settlements, the eradication of Arab villages and the state of feeling among both Arabs and Israelis in the occupied territories. The sound track of the film purported to record statements by Arabs and Israelis, both leaders and members of the public, made in the course of interviews by the producers of the film and giving their version of the occupation.

43. The Special Committee's mandate is to investigate Israeli policies and practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories. Bearing this in mind, the Special Committee has analysed the evidence before it in the following manner: it has first sought to assess, according to the criterion of reasonable doubt, the value of the individual allegations and, once this was established, it has sought to determine

whether they reflect a policy or a practice affecting human rights. In some cases, the evidence as a whole reveals a clear pattern of policy. For example, the scale on which Israeli settlements are being established in the occupied territories, taken in conjunction with deportations and the refusal to repatriate any significant or substantial number of the inhabitants of the territories who had left these territories due to the 1967 hostilities, is sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the Government of Israel has adopted a policy of annexation which would deprive the persons concerned of their fundamental right to return or frustrate the exercise of that right.

A. *Allegations of Annexation and Settlement*

44. The evidence, including testimony before the Special Committee regarding annexation and settlement, supports the allegation that the Government of Israel is following a policy of annexing and settling occupied territories in a manner calculated to exclude all possibility of restitution to lawful ownership. In the view of the Special Committee, evidence of annexation is stronger with respect to some areas, such as Jerusalem, while in others, occupied as a result of the hostilities of June 1967, the evidence justifies the conclusion that, irrespective of the ultimate objectives of Israel's policy, the Government of Israel is engaged in practices constituting a violation of human rights.

45. The distinction between annexation of conquered territory and occupation of territory in wartime is clarified in the following passage in the Commentary published by the International Committee of the Red Cross on the Fourth Geneva Convention:¹

As was emphasized in the commentary on Article 4, the occupation of territory in wartime is essentially a temporary, *de facto* situation, which deprives the occupied Power of neither

(1) *The Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, Commentary on the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, 1958), pp. 275 and 276.*

its statehood nor its sovereignty; it merely interferes with its power to exercise its rights. That is what distinguishes occupation from annexation, whereby the Occupying Power acquires all or part of the occupied territory and incorporates it in its own territory.²

Consequently occupation as a result of war, while representing actual possession to all appearances, cannot imply any right whatsoever to dispose of territory. As long as hostilities continue, the Occupying Power cannot therefore annex the occupied territory, even if it occupies the whole of the territory concerned. A decision on that point can only be reached in the peace treaty. That is a universally recognized rule which is endorsed by jurists and confirmed by numerous rulings of international and national courts.

... ..

A fundamental principle emerges from the foregoing considerations; an Occupying Power continues to be bound to apply the Convention as a whole even when, in disregard of the rules of international law, it claims during a conflict to have annexed all or part of an occupied territory...

46. The Special Committee reaffirms the validity of this proposition. It would furthermore reiterate that every attempt on the part of the Government of Israel at carrying out a policy of annexation and settlement amounts to a denial of the fundamental human rights of the local inhabitants, in particular the right of self-determination and the right to retain their homeland, and a repudiation by the Government of Israel of accepted norms of international law.

47. The following facts tend to support the conclusion that it is the Government of Israel's policy to annex and settle the occupied territories:

(a) The existence, in the Government of Israel, of a «Ministerial Committee for Settlement of the Territories.»

(b) Express pronouncements to this effect by Israeli Ministers and leaders;

(2) The annexing State «succeeds» to all the sovereign rights of the dismembered State in the territory annexed.

(c) A memorandum presented on 8 July 1971 to the Special Committee by Mr. Rouhi El-Khatib, Mayor of Jerusalem at the time of the June 1967 hostilities, the facts of which are confirmed by other evidence;

(d) Uncontradicted reports, appearing in the information media, of the planned establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories;

(e) Allegations, as yet unrefuted but consistent with other facts, and contained in several letters addressed by the Governments of Jordan and Syria, concerning measures by the Government of Israel in violation of the human rights of the persons living in occupied territories;

(f) The absence of any serious attempt at repatriation of the refugees to their homes in the occupied territories;

(g) The mass expulsion and continued deportation of individuals from the occupied territories;

(h) The continued transfer of the population of the occupied territories to other areas within the occupied territories.

48. The Special Committee will now deal with the evidence cited in the preceding paragraph.

(a) *The existence, in the Government of Israel, of a «Ministerial Committee for Settlement of the Territories»*

The Chairman of this committee is Mr. Israel Galili, Minister without Portfolio, referred to in the *Jerusalem Post* on 3 January 1971. In the view of the Special Committee, the very existence of such a committee headed by a person of ministerial rank shows, beyond doubt, that it is a policy of the Government to settle the territories occupied as a result of the hostilities of June 1967.

(b) *Express pronouncements by Israeli Ministers and leaders*

Some of these statements, even when made by Israeli

Ministers and leaders, purport to be personal opinions while others have been made by private individuals who have no official standing in the Government of Israel. On the other hand, their general tenor, the frequency with which they have been repeated and the various measures adopted by the Government of Israel, such as establishment of settlements, justify in the Special Committee's opinion the conclusion that these statements are a faithful reflection of official Israeli policy.

The following are statements of special significance:

(i) A statement by Housing Minister Ze'ev Sharef on 18 February 1971, broadcast on television and reported in the *Jerusalem Post* on 19 February 1971, that the Government of Israel would not bow to international pressures to halt the building of housing developments across the cease-fire line in Jerusalem. In the same report the Minister is reported as saying that these housing developments are taking place on expropriated lands.

(ii) A statement by a spokesman for the Jewish National Fund, reported in the *Jerusalem Post* on 5 April 1971, according to whom the Fund had been purchasing land in the occupied territories for the past two years. The areas mentioned include Nabi Samwil, Jerusalem, and the Etzion Bloc.

(iii) A report in the *Jerusalem Post* of 21 March 1971 summarizing a statement by former Minister of Transport and present Chairman of the Herut Executive, Ezra Weizman, in a television interview, that «according to Mr. Weizman, the Jordan River would make the best eastern border for Israel; Judaea and Samaria (the West Bank) must remain under Israeli control; Sharm el-Sheikh is vital for the aerial protection of Israel; and whoever controls northern Sinai... controls the security of Israel.»

(iv) A statement by Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon, as reported in the *Jerusalem Post* on 8 March 1971, in which expressing [*sic*] his own personal opinion, he «called for urban, rather than agricultural settlements within the administered areas [since]... urban settlements would bring more people to the areas than would farming communities.»

(v) A statement by Defence Minister Moshe Dayan in a report, appearing in the *Jerusalem Post* on 7 January 1971, of an address to students of Haifa University and the Technion to the effect that:

We are able to turn [the 200,000 refugees in Gaza] into full-fledged citizens. We must establish Jewish settlements in the Strip, turn the sand dunes into fertile farming land, integrate them into our economy, give them jobs, health services and education, and give Israeli citizenship to all who want it.

(vi) A statement made by Defence Minister Moshe Dayan on 19 August 1971 (subsequently described as an expression of Mr. Dayan's personal views), reported in the *Jerusalem Post* on 20 August 1971, in which Mr. Dayan calls for «emphasis [to] be put on [Israel's] taking unilateral and immediate measures» in the occupied territories. Mr. Dayan is reported as having stated, «We should regard our role also in the administered territories as that of the established government — to plan and implement whatever can be done without leaving 'options open' for the day of peace — which may be distant.» On 27 August 1971 the *Jerusalem Post* reported a broadcast interview with Mr. Moshe Dayan in which he sought to clarify the remarks made in the statement referred to above. In this interview, Mr. Dayan is reported as stating that «after an arrangement we will also remain in most of the areas: the Golan Heights, and the West Bank.» Mr. Dayan called for Israelis to «devote [their] best efforts to these areas.» Referring to the refugee problem in the Gaza-Strip, Mr. Dayan stated:

What we can do, should do, and are doing in the Gaza-Strip is solving the problem of the *human status* of the refugees... When they are working and earning a decent wage, their standard of living will rise. The style of their housing has to be changed, so that they will live in quarters fit for human beings...

At this time, we can't change the formal status of the refugees... But we can do, and are doing, something about changing their human situation, about removing the stigma of 'refugeeism' from them — the stigma of living on charity and in miserable conditions.... *This* we can change — humanly speaking to remove them from refugee status and transform them into working people.

... ..

I do not propose annexation, and I do not suggest that we alter the citizenship status of the inhabitants of the Gaza-Strip and the West Bank. These are formal matters. What I am speaking of is the *content* of their lives, and not their formal status. What I suggest is that we do our best — and I am very glad that that is what they wish, too.

They are ready to come out of the camps and go to work, to live as human beings. Let's do this much, and not worry about their documents, their passports, their Refugee Cards.

...

I don't see any reason that we should expel the Arab residents of Hebron, just as I cannot imagine that it should be prohibited for Jews to settle permanently — within the framework of the status to be ultimately agreed upon — anywhere at all in the West Bank.

...

But until there is a peace settlement, I think that there has to be 'unilateral action.'

...

And we should long since have been establishing settlements.

...

I don't think that can be a basis for dialogue. I don't think that we ought to leave in *their* hands the decision about the future of the areas between the Jordan River, the mountains and Little Israel.

...

But beyond that, in the sphere of day-to-day life, I am in favour of trying as hard as possible to achieve dialogue with them, and to give them as much autonomy as possible, on the communal-life level, in matters of education... and in our common life with them.

(vii) A statement by the President of Israel, Dr. Shazar, speaking at the opening ceremony of the twentieth anniversary celebrations of the Jewish National Fund on 12 January 1971 (reported in the *Jerusalem Post* on 13 January 1971) that «the Jewish National Fund's work in preparing land in the Golan Heights for settlement strengthens our firm determination that the Golan remain in Israeli territory.»

(viii) A statement by Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon in the Knesset on 2 December 1970 (reported in the *Jerusalem Post* on 3 December 1970) in the course of a debate on a motion on «the establishment of Jewish suburbs in cities» in the occupied territories, that he was in opposition to the establishment of such suburbs because of political and other reasons. Mr. Allon is reported as stating that the Government of Israel pursued a «realistic policy based on Middle East and international political possibilities.» He is also reported as stating that the Government had already decided on the establishment of a further four Nahal settlements and of a semi-urban settlement; on the sequestration of 11,400 dunams of land of East Jerusalem and southwards for the setting up of residential areas for both Jews and Arabs; as well as development of a Jewish Quarter at Hebron. In the course of the debate reference was also made to what are referred to as «Basic Principles,» as endorsed by the Labour Party, National Religious Party and Gahal. According to Mr. M. Begin, who was presenting the motion which was the subject of this discussion, these «Basic Principles» called for the «acceleration of permanent settlement, rural and urban, on the soil of the Homeland.» The same report cites the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Allon, as stating with reference to Mr. Begin's remarks on the historical rights to the Land of Israel, that this was the moral basis for the renaissance of the Jewish State, but «historiographical or theological absolutes cannot replace policy. The future map of Israel, in the framework of a peace treaty, was to be founded on historical rights as the moral basis, defensible borders as a security basis, a Jewish and Democratic State as national and social basis.»

The report makes further reference to the statement of Mr. Begin during this debate. The report states:

Mr. Begin, presenting his motion, said experience had proved there was no reason why Jew and Arab could not live, work, trade and send their children to schools together. It would be good for peace, security and understanding between the people, he said. No people in history had suffered as much as Israel on behalf of its land. He said a recent 'non-sensical' decision of the United Nations General Assembly made out as though Israel

were depriving someone (Palestine Arabs) of self-determination. Israel's rights were solely over this Land, while the Arabs had fourteen sovereign States. 'We liberated the city of the Land of Israel, and there is no reason why Jews should not live in Jericho, Hebron, Bethlehem, Shechem, Tulkarm and Ramallah.'

At the heart of the Middle East problem is the «Homeland doctrine» enunciated by the Government of Israel and supported by the Opposition. According to this doctrine even the United Nations resolution on the partition of Palestine and the creation of the State of Israel did not restore to the Jewish people what they were convinced was their territory. The State of Israel as created by the United Nations has expanded territorially from time to time; according to the Government of Israel, this expansion has been justified by considerations of security. The Special Committee finds it difficult to reconcile this claim with pronouncements by Israeli leaders, proclaiming a faith and belief in what are asserted to be the ancient boundaries of the Land of Israel. Against such a strongly held belief, international law or even the norms of international conduct can prove of no avail. In any event the Special Committee is unable to accept any argument whereby considerations of security may be invoked to depopulate occupied territories, to deprive hundreds of thousands of persons of their ancestral home, and somehow sought to be justified on the ground that there exist 14 Arab States that are in their opinion required to receive them.

In light of the declared policy of the Government of Israel as expressed categorically by Israeli leaders, the Special Committee has no doubt that the policy of annexation and settlement is dictated by considerations alien to those of national security. No such considerations, however, would in any event offer the least justification for measures that are contrary to the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan's avowed purpose, as quoted in item (v) above, of transforming sand dunes into fertile farming land and providing jobs, health services and education would be an admirable and imaginative policy if it were consistent with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention. Even the best

of policies are not warranted if they are founded on injustice and if they follow on forcible acquisition of territory and confiscation of property by an occupying Power which has no title other than the unrecognized and inadmissible title of conquest. The same observation applies to Mr. Dayan's statements referred to in (vi) above.

- (c) *A memorandum presented to the Special Committee by Mr. El-Khatib, Mayor of Jerusalem at the time of the June 1967 hostilities*

Mr. El-Khatib maintains that he is still the *de jure* holder of the office of Mayor. This memorandum contains further statements regarding alleged violations of human rights in Jerusalem committed in the period between 16 April 1970 and 30 June 1971. The memorandum classifies these alleged violations as follows:

- (i) *«Evacuation of Arabs from (occupied) Jerusalem»*

The memorandum quotes a statement by Mayor T. Kollek, announced on Israeli radio and reported in the *Jerusalem Post* on 17 May 1971, according to which over 4,000 Arabs have been evacuated from their homes in Jerusalem since 1967. The memorandum states that Arab sources in Jerusalem reveal that around 70 per cent of these persons were evicted from their homes last year, including more than 200 from the village of Nabi Samwil, a northern Arab suburb of Jerusalem. The memorandum adds that the Minister of Defence ordered the bulldozing of 52 houses on 22 March 1971, in Nabi Samwil. The demolition of 46 of these houses was reported in *Ha'aretz* on 21 June 1971.

- (ii) *«Expropriation of more Arab lands in (occupied) Jerusalem»*

The memorandum quotes the Israeli *Official Gazette* No. 1656 of 30 August 1970 according to which the Israeli Minister of Finance, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, ordered the expropriation of Arab lands in and around Jerusalem. According to the memorandum the total area of the new land expropriated under this order is 11,680 dunams, the equivalent of 2,920 acres. The memorandum also states that these lands belong to over 10,000 Arabs in seven

villages around Jerusalem who are mainly dependent for their livelihood on the income derived either through their work in plants in these areas or in cultivating some of this land. It states that the people concerned are liable to suffer evacuation in the same way as the inhabitants of the village of Nabi Samwil, which was bulldozed on 22 March 1971.

- (iii) *«More threats to the Arab population from continuation of illegal Israeli archaeological excavations around the walls of Al-Aqsa Mosque»*

The memorandum states that the «Osmani School Mosque,» near the Western Wall in Jerusalem, has cracked because of excavations being carried out under it by an archaeological team from the Israeli Ministry of Religions. These excavations have so far extended through the basement of over 20 large Arab religious, cultural or residential buildings inhabited by no less than 300 persons, connected to another 80 buildings accommodating an additional 700 persons. The memorandum states that these buildings too are in danger of demolition and their inhabitants in danger of dispersion, in the same manner as the 4,000 evacuees referred to by Mayor Kollek on 17 May 1971. The memorandum alleges that these acts are in defiance of a UNESCO resolution adopted on 10 October 1969 [E.B. 4.3.1].

- (iv) *«Arab rights threatened by the new master plan for Jerusalem»*

The memorandum refers to the new master plan for Jerusalem, announced by Mayor Kollek in December 1970, and states that the master plan calls for the expansion of the area of Jerusalem to eight times its present size to include three Arab cities and 23 Arab villages, which house altogether more than 100,000 Arab inhabitants.

- (v) *«Israeli housing and industrial projects on the confiscated Arab lands lead to mass exodus of the Arab population from Jerusalem»*

The memorandum makes reference to a statement made by

Mr. Z. Sharef, Israeli Minister of Housing, on 15 February 1971, in which the Minister announced the new Israeli settlements which will be constructed on the hillside confiscated from Arabs in and around Jerusalem. The memorandum also makes reference to a report in *Ha'aretz* on 9 March 1971 to the effect that the Hebrew University in Jerusalem was planning two large building projects on the Mount of Olives, to be completed by the end of 1980. The same newspaper, according to the memorandum, reported on 6 July 1970 that 13 Israeli hotels, with 4,200 rooms, were planned for Jerusalem before the end of 1975. According to the memorandum seven of these hotels will be built on confiscated Arab land. The memorandum also makes reference to a report appearing in *Ha'aretz* on 19 February 1971, according to which 30 new Israeli industrial projects are to be set up on Arab confiscated land near Jerusalem Airport, and the zones planned will absorb 100 new Jewish industrial projects. The memorandum maintains that these measures are being taken in accordance with the policy enunciated by Mr. Sharef on 15 February 1971, which is «to settle new immigrants as quickly as possible in order to keep Jerusalem [a Jewish city].» The memorandum claims that this policy is tantamount to plundering the land from their original proprietors by force and under different illegal measures and on «false pretences.» It states further that the aim of this policy is to clear these persons from their land and to group all in an Arab ghetto, as has already been done in Jaffa, Acre, Haifa, Nazareth and other Palestinian Arab cities taken in 1948. The memorandum states that the primary aim is to force the remaining Arabs into a «third mass Exodus,» as has already been done during and after the two wars of 1948 and 1967. Under these circumstances, the memorandum states, «the Israeli military occupation is not observing the human rights of the Arab population in the occupied territories.»

(vi) *«The new challenge of compensation»*

The memorandum makes reference to a «recent statement» made on 29 June 1971 by Mr. Shapiro, Israeli Minister of Justice, according to which the Israeli Government announced its policy

to compensate Jerusalem Arabs for properties confiscated after 1948. It may be noted that the fact of confiscation is admitted. The memorandum makes reference to the «Law and Administration Ordinance, 1968.» Under article 5 of that law, immovable property owned by Jews, which the Jordanian Government administered between 1948 and 1967, shall be released to the original owners or their heirs. The memorandum points out that the same law does not release Jerusalem Arab property confiscated under the Israeli Absentees Law of 1950, and maintains that it constitutes a form of racial discrimination. It refers to General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, which defines the occupying authorities' obligations with respect to evacuation, repatriation in lieu of return and restitution. The memorandum states that the policy of compensation denies the human right of Jerusalem Arabs to return to their homes. It points to a «most absurd contradiction,» since, on the one hand, the Government of Israel claims a right to return «to the land of their alleged ancestors of 2,000 years ago, while on the other hand, they are denying to Jerusalem Arab refugees — who are part of the Palestine Arab refugees — their natural right to return to their own homes.» The memorandum states that «the compensation offered will be limited to nearly one third of the main population, namely those who are still living in Jerusalem,» but that «it does not apply to those who were driven out of their homes, or who were for one reason or another absent from Jerusalem at the time of occupation of the major part of Jerusalem in 1948.» The memorandum states that as the law does not apply to those who were forced to leave during the 1967 hostilities, or who were absent on temporary visits outside Jerusalem, such persons are classified as absentees. According to the memorandum, they number over 100,000 persons who, under the proposed Israeli Compensation Law, are not covered by it. The memorandum also refers to a statement by Mr. Shapiro on 29 June 1971, to the effect that compensation will be based on the evaluation of these properties as of 1948, together with an additional 25 per cent, to be paid to the Arab proprietors only, on a yearly instalment basis within 20 years from the date of

the enactment of the law. The memorandum draws the attention of the Special Committee to the following possible consequences of this law:

1. It will place the remaining Arabs of Jerusalem under constant duress to sell their confiscated properties after 1948 to Israel through a so-called 'legal transaction.'

2. It will give rise later, for the interpretation before international circles and world opinion, that the Arabs of Jerusalem have willingly sold their properties to Israel or Israeli citizens.

3. These former stages may be widely publicized by the occupying authorities to support their claim to the annexation of Jerusalem and to their subsequent allegation that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel.

4. It will wipe out the rights of return and restitution of property to the Arabs of Jerusalem.

5. It will be considered as a precedent to apply the same rules to the rest of the occupied territories.

6. It will finalize [*sic*] Jerusalem Arab population, and later the rest of the Palestinian Arab population in the occupied territories in Arab ghettos.

7. Finally it will liquidate Jerusalem Arab people, the Palestine people and the Palestine case.

(d) *Uncontradicted reports, appearing in the information media, of the planned establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.*

Examples of such reports are:

- (i) The master plan for construction of housing units in occupied Jerusalem, which was made public earlier this year. This plan involves not only the construction of approximately 21,000 units inside occupied territory but also construction of these units on expropriated land of which 74 to 80 per cent belonged to Arabs. The information on the housing units was given by Housing Minister Ze'ev Sharef during a press conference which was reported in the *Jerusalem Post* on 5 March 1971. The information concerning the expropriated lands was contained in a report of a press conference given by Mayor Teddy Kollek

reported on 29 January 1971. In this connexion, the Special Committee also had occasion to view a film which is purported to have been taken recently in the area where the construction is in progress (see para. 42 above).

(ii) Announcements, such as that reported in the *Jerusalem Post* on 1 March 1971, that two more settlements were planned for the Golan Heights during 1972 and one more settlement was planned in Rafah.

(iii) The reports carried on 5 January 1971 in the *Jerusalem Post*, according to which the first «*moshav shitufi*» (settlement) in Sinai was established on 4 January 1971. The settlement was established near Rafah.

(iv) The report carried on 30 December 1970 in the *Jerusalem Post*, according to which industrial buildings in Hebron were to be constructed in the new Jewish Quarter that was being built. The area of the construction of these industrial buildings extended to 1,500 square metres, according to the report statement of Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir. The Minister was further reported as stating that this was only the first phase, and that when part of these buildings had been occupied, construction of additional structures would begin, totalling 4,000 square metres.

(v) Reports, such as the one appearing in the *Jerusalem Post* on 30 December 1970, in which the establishment of two civilian settlements in the Jordan Valley and on the Golan Heights during 1971 was announced.

(vi) The announcement carried on 3 December 1970 according to which a settlement, Kfar Darom, was re-established in the Gaza-Strip. According to this report, this settlement had existed prior to 1948 and it had been over-run by the Egyptian Army during the 1948 war.

(vii) The report carried on 30 December 1970 according to which a settlement which had been founded by the Jewish Agencies Settlement Department near Latrun was becoming permanent.

(viii) Reports, such as that appearing in the *Jerusalem Post* on 15 June 1971, according to which the first permanent Jewish civilian settlement in Hebron was inaugurated. The report also states that the first 50 families will be moving into the estate in Hebron at the beginning of September 1971. At the present moment, according to the report, they are housed in temporary quarters in the grounds of military government buildings. The Special Committee was shown a film purporting to be evidence of this statement (see para. 42 above).

(ix) The report appearing in the *Jerusalem Post* on 17 December 1970 according to which Acting Prime Minister Yigal Allon disclosed that the Government of Israel had decided on the establishment of five more Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

(e) *Several letters addressed by the Governments of Jordan and Syria concerning measures by the Government of Israel in violation of the human rights of the persons living in occupied Jerusalem.*

These appear in documents S/9969, S/10123, S/10130, S/10139, S/19149 and S/10169. The Government of Israel has answered some of the allegations in letters circulated as documents S/10138, S/10142 and S/10146, and has sought to rebut them. Since the Government of Israel's rebuttal of the allegations made by the Government of Jordan is based on the claim that occupied Jerusalem has been annexed to Israel, and as the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly have rejected this claim, the Special Committee feels that the rebuttal is devoid of force or substance.

A number of letters also concern the question of settlements in the Golan Heights. These are contained in documents S/9823, S/10213 and S/10300. The letter circulated as document S/10213 in turn gave rise to further communications addressed to the Secretary-General by Israel and Syria. The Syrian letters are circulated in documents S/10224, S/10232 and S/10238. The Israeli letters are contained in documents S/10220, S/10228 and S/10234. The Special Committee has considerable evidence to

show that the eviction of the civilian population on a substantial scale occurred in the period immediately following the hostilities of June 1967, although the process had commenced even during the hostilities. The Special Committee made reference to this aspect of the violation of the human rights of the civilian population in the Golan Heights in its first report to the Secretary-General (A/8089). The Special Committee is aware of the statements made by Israeli leaders to the effect that the Golan Heights will be annexed by Israel. It also has evidence to show that settlements have been established in the Golan Heights area (see para. 48 (a), (b) and (d) above), on or near the sites of villages that had been forcibly evacuated during or after the hostilities. The Special Committee considers this to be a violation of the right of return of those persons who had fled before, during and after the June 1967 hostilities. Irrespective of any political settlement that is in contemplation or that is ultimately reached, the people whose home is in the Golan Heights have an immediate and incontestable right to return to their homes.

(f) *The absence of any serious attempt at repatriation of the refugees to their homes in the occupied territories*

On the basis of the testimony of several of the persons forcibly evicted, heard by the Special Committee in Damascus in 1970 (A/8089, para. 75), the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross on its activities in the Middle East (June 1967 to June 1970) reproduced in *The International Review of the Red Cross*, August and September 1970, Nos. 113 and 114, as well as reports in the Israeli press, the Special Committee has concluded that there has been no serious attempt by the Israeli authorities at repatriation of civilians whose homes are in the Golan Heights and certainly no policy to that end. Subsequent press releases by the International Committee of the Red Cross indicate that, apart from sporadic efforts through schemes of repatriation designed to reunite families and schemes involving but a few score of persons, there has since June 1967 been no repatriation on any significant scale to warrant the conclusion that the Government of Israel is acting in recognition of the human right of the refugees to return to their homes.

(g) *The mass expulsion and continued deportation of individuals from the occupied territories*

The Special Committee confirms the finding reached in its first report (A/8089, paras, 75-77) that in several cases, particularly in the Golan Heights and in the Latrun area (West Bank), whole village populations were forcibly expelled by Israeli forces and have not so far been allowed to return. The Special Committee notes that the allegations made by the Government of Jordan in its letters circulated as documents of the Security Council and the General Assembly have not been refuted by the Government of Israel (see paras. 49-51 below).

(h) *The continued transfer of the population of the occupied territories to other areas within the occupied territories*

Such transfers of population have occurred in the case of several villages that were systematically destroyed in 1967: the population of these villages was either expelled or forced to live elsewhere in the occupied territories. The same practice has been followed in occupied Jerusalem. According to a report in the *Jerusalem Post* of 17 May 1971, Mr. Teddy Kollek, Israeli Mayor of Jerusalem, stated that 4,000 Arabs had been evacuated from Jerusalem. Likewise, in the case of Gaza, according to reports appearing in several newspapers and in letters addressed by Governments, several thousands of persons were displaced from the three major refugee camps in Gaza. Official Israeli sources have stated that these transfers of population were necessitated by new security measures, such as the construction of wider roads inside the camps in order to facilitate patrolling and the maintenance of law and order in the camps. Most of the persons whose refugee accommodation was destroyed to permit of the construction of these roads were forced to leave for the West Bank and al-Arish, while a few were said to have sought refuge with other families inside Gaza.

The Special Committee considers that the transfers were unwarranted and that even if the construction of new roads was

considered indispensable for the maintenance of law and order, the arbitrary transfer of population was unnecessary, unjustified and in breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

B. Allegations of Deportation

49. Allegations of deportation of individuals from the occupied territories were made by the Jordanian Government in letters circulated in the following documents: S/9868, S/9885, S/9904, S/9919, S/10073, S/10074, S/10165 and S/10203. According to these letters, forcible expulsion took place after arbitrary detention and illtreatment. The Government of Israel's only reply to these allegations was made in a letter circulated as document S/9879. It refers to the allegation of forcible deportation made by the Jordanian Government in document S/9868, but, in the Special Committee's view, does not refute the allegation. The Government of Israel merely states that «letters such as those addressed... by the Permanent Representative of Jordan... are obviously designed to serve as a smokescreen to conceal Jordan's heavy responsibility for the continued bloodshed and suffering on both sides.» The Special Committee has seen for itself some of the persons mentioned in the Security Council documents, who alleged that they had been deported. It had before it letters from the ICRC to the President of the Jordan Red Crescent Society in which it is stated that «the ICRC deeply deplores the fact» (i.e., expulsion of civilians from the West Bank) and that «ICRC delegates in the West Bank made many interventions during the last three years» (i.e., three years ending November 1970) «protesting against the fact of the expulsion and pleading in favour of individual cases.» The letter goes on to state as follows: «I can assure you that they will continue strenuously to interfere in favour of these expelled persons.» The Special Committee has no doubt that a large number of persons have been forcibly deported regularly from the occupied territories by the Israeli authorities. The fact of deportation is established beyond all reasonable doubt in the view of the Special Committee, and the frequency with which it has taken place since the June 1967 hostilities leads the Special Committee to believe that

this is part of the Government of Israel's policy. The Government of Israel has not commented on allegations of deportation contained in the letters of the Jordanian Government and referred to earlier in this paragraph.

50. Unlike the policy of annexation, which is openly admitted and declared by members of the Government of Israel and by Israeli leaders, there is no similar admission or declaration of policy in regard to deportation. The oral evidence of witnesses appearing before the Special Committee, together with the established fact that a substantial number of individuals have been deported, clearly demonstrates the existence of a policy of deportation on the part of the Government of Israel. Although, in effecting these deportations, the Government of Israel invokes the Defence (Emergency) Regulations, 1945, which have been extended to the occupied territories, such deportations constitute a breach of the provisions of article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. The Special Committee has already pronounced itself on these Regulations in its first report (A/8089, para.57-60) and it maintains the same opinion it held then, namely, that the Regulations are *ultra vires* the Fourth Geneva Convention.

51. On the question of deportation, the Special Committee also notes the decision of the Supreme Court of Israel, sitting as High Court of Justice in the case of Azmi Ibrahim Mara versus Minister of Defence *et al*, (H.C. 17/71). Marar had petitioned the High Court of Justice for an order *nisi* calling upon the Minister of Defence to show cause why he should not rescind his decision to deport the petitioner from the country. The petitioner had been detained for a considerable time under Regulation III (1) of the Defence (Emergency) Regulations, 1945, which provides that: «A Military Commander may, by order, direct that any person shall be detained in such place of detention as may be specified by the Military Commander in the order.» Later the Minister of Defence, by virtue of the powers vested in him by Regulation 112 of the Emergency Regulations, issued an order for his deportation. Regulation 112 provides that: «(1) the Minister of Defence shall have power to make an order, under his hand, for the

deportation of any person from Israel. A person in respect of whom a deportation order has been made shall remain out of Israel so long as the order remains in force.» The Regulation also provides for an advisory committee, appointed under the Regulations, which is empowered to consider and make recommendations to the Government in respect of any deportation order, if requested to do so by any person whose deportation has been ordered under the Regulations. In this case, the petitioner had asked the advisory committee to consider the deportation order. The Advisory Committee having considered the order, recommended that it remain in force. The Court dismissed the petition, basing itself *inter alia* on the argument that it was not within the competence of the High Court to consider the argument brought by the petitioner since this is entrusted exclusively to the Advisory Committee in virtue of Regulation 112, «whether this be desirable or not.» The decision was given on 20 January 1971.

C. Demolition of Houses and Eradication of Villages

52. In addition to the evidence heard by the Special Committee in the course of its investigation in 1970 concerning demolition of houses, further evidence was presented on the same subject in 1971. In particular, the Special Committee takes note of regular reports appearing in the Israeli press regarding demolition of houses.

53. Some witnesses appearing before the Special Committee also alleged demolition of houses:

(a) *Shafik Ahmad Hassan Shteivi*, 20 years of age, who was arrested on 24 April 1970. According to Shteivi, his brother was a member of the resistance movement and the Israelis had threatened to subject his mother and two sisters, who had been arrested, to harsher treatment if he did not give information about his brother. Shteivi testified that their house had been demolished, his mother and one sister killed and the other sister detained in prison. He also testified that his house had been one of seven demolished by the Israeli Army.

(b) *Saber Mohammed Abdul Latif*, head of the local council of the village of Beit Fajjar, in the Hebron District, testified that after his arrest on 1 November 1969, his village had been besieged for about four months, no water had been allowed in and some 70 houses had been blown up. Abdul Latif had been deported on 28 August 1970.

54. The Special Committee also noted the following reports of demolition appearing in the Israeli press; this is not a complete list of such reports on the subject, but they are quoted by way of illustration:

— 10 May 1970, *Ha'aretz* — 3 houses in Hebron.

— 20 May 1970, *Ha'aretz* — 70 houses — Marj Na'Jeh (North Jordan Valley).

— 27 May 1970, *Jerusalem Post* — 5 houses — Ashkar Refugee Camp near Nablus.

— 21 December 1970, *Jerusalem Post* — 5 houses, Gaza.

— 12 January 1971, *Jerusalem Post* — 7 houses — West Bank, Kafir Tayasir (near Jenin).

— 28 February 1971, *Jerusalem Post* — 6 houses, Burin Village (Nablus area).

— 31 March 1971, *Jerusalem Post* — 3 houses, Sillet el-Dahr, near Jenin; Atzira el-Kebliyah, near Nablus.

— 2 April 1971, *Jerusalem Post* — 10 houses, Gaza.

55. The Special Committee also received from the Government of the United Arab Republic a statement containing a list of 34 houses that were demolished, with details of ownership, the size of the buildings, and the dates of demolition. According to this list, these demolitions took place during December 1970.

56. The Special Committee has not been able to ascertain the exact number of houses that have been demolished, but the fact that demolition of houses takes place is undeniable. On 13 November 1969, the Prime Minister of Israel declared to the

press that the destruction of buildings at Halhul and Gaza was in pursuance of her Government's policy of destroying the houses of persons helping members of Fateh. This same statement, according to a report of the International Committee of the Red Cross, was communicated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the ICRC delegation on 23 December 1969 (*International Review of the Red Cross*, September 1970, No. 114, pages 488 and 489).

57. In addition to allegations of demolitions of houses, the Special Committee received reports that a number of villages have been entirely destroyed by the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories. This is acknowledged in the aforementioned report of the International Committee of the Red Cross (pages 485-486) and newspaper reports such as those, for example, appearing in the *Sunday Times* (London) on 11 October 1970, where reference is made not only to the villages of Jalou, Beit Nuba, and Imwas, also referred to by the Special Committee in its first report, but in addition to villages like Surit, Beit Awwa, Beit Mirsem and El-Shuyoukh in the Hebron area and Jiflik, Agarith and Huseirat, in the Jordan Valley. The Special Committee has ascertained that all these villages have been completely destroyed. The Special Committee would also recall the case of Halhul, in regard to which it stated in its first report (A/8089, para. 73):

... It is an established fact that Halhul was the scene of extensive destruction, that the destruction was inflicted as a collective punishment by way of reprisal, and that the Israeli authorities were responsible for the destruction that took place.

The Special Committee heard allegations of the destruction of over 400 Arab villages, but no evidence in corroboration has been furnished to the Special Committee.

58. In a letter addressed to the Jordan National Red Crescent Society on 23 June 1971, the ICRC delegate in Jordan stated:

... I would like to inform you that, according to our delegation in the West Bank, the village of Nabi Samwil was in fact destroyed by Israeli armed forces on March 22, 1971.

The president of the ICRC, Mr. Naville, has recently sent a letter to Mrs. Golda Meir in which he expresses the ICRC's grave concern about the destruction of buildings in the occupied territories. In this letter, which was transmitted at the end of May, he underlines the negative effect of these destructions on families and reaffirms the ICRC's position — already expressed many times before — as to the serious violation of humanitarian principles that they represent.

D. Allegations of Ill-Treatment while under Detention

59. In its first report, the Special Committee referred to the testimony of some witnesses who had appeared before it and who had made allegations of ill-treatment suffered while under detention (A/8089, paras. 78-111). In the course of the evidence heard during its visit to Amman and Beirut in 1971, the Special Committee heard further allegations of ill-treatment by individuals appearing before it. The Special Committee received a number of written communications in which allegations of ill-treatment were made.

60. In carrying out its investigation in 1971, the Special Committee sought evidence of a corroborative nature rather than a repetition of the allegations made at the Special Committee's hearings in 1970. The Special Committee heard as many witnesses as possible in the time available and was informed of many others who were apparently ready to give evidence of their personal experiences in prison and detention camps in the occupied territories. In certain cases these statements were supported by other evidence, in the form of medical reports or visible marks of mutilation, physical injury or impairment of faculties. The Special Committee can neither accept nor reject such allegations in the absence of further corroborative evidence.

61. The Special Committee realizes the practical difficulties involved in obtaining evidence concerning allegations, such as those involving ill-treatment, which, by the very nature of the allegation, takes place in circumstances where corroborative evidence is not likely to be available. The serious nature of allegations of this type necessitates a most thorough examination of all relevant evidence before the Special Committee could

pronounce itself further as to whether the individual allegations have been proven or whether a *prima facie* case has been established in regard to them and, secondly, as to whether these incidents do establish a pattern of action tantamount to a regular practice on the part of the Israeli authorities.

62. The ICRC expressed similar difficulties in its report (*International Review of the Red Cross*, September 1970, No. 114), in particular with regard to the approximately 300 prisoners who were being held for interrogation (as of the end of May 1970) and to whom it had no access. In that report, the ICRC stated that in May 1969 its delegate had been authorized by the Minister of Defence to talk in private with prisoners whose interrogation was finished and that delegates could, in the presence of an Israeli officer, also see prisoners held for interrogation, to check their state of health, while a few detainees held incommunicado could not be visited. The ICRC also stated that this procedure referred only to prisons and that «police stations and military camps remained closed to the delegates.» The ICRC reports that visits were carried out under this procedure from April to September 1969. The report states:

However, in the autumn of 1969, the Israeli authorities informed the ICRC that the number of prisoners had so increased that they were obliged to change visiting arrangements; from that time on, the delegates would not be able to see any detainee held incommunicado... even if his 'isolation' was not necessarily solitary confinement but was shared with other prisoners in the same category.

The ICRC rejoined that such a procedure was unacceptable and it endeavoured to find a solution consistent with the letter and the spirit of the Fourth Geneva Convention. Even though its delegates thought that there had been some improvement in interrogation conditions, the ICRC considered that the visiting procedure laid down by the Israeli authorities no longer permitted it to ensure that interrogation methods at variance with humanitarian law did not occur.

On 19 April 1970, the Israeli Government authorized the delegates to carry out their visits subject to the following conditions: each prisoner would continue to be visited about once a month; no detainee would remain in a detention centre without

being seen by the delegates on their second visit after the arrest of the prisoner, unless, in exceptional circumstances and for imperious security reasons, he was denied such a visit, in which case his name would be communicated to the delegation.

63. The Special Committee notes that the greater part of allegations concerning ill-treatment while under detention, including those made this year, relate to experiences of prisoners or detainees while under interrogation in police stations or military camps. The prison most seriously and most frequently implicated in these allegations was Sarafand. Among those witnesses who stated that they had been ill-treated in Sarafand Military Camp were the following: Suleiman Mohammed Abu Tair, 22 years old, who had been arrested on 2 February 1969 and deported on 15 June 1971; a witness arrested in June 1970 (and later deported) who testified in closed meeting; Mohammed Ali Omar Abu Bakri, 35 years old, who was arrested on 9 February 1970 and deported on 18 March 1971; Hamdi Khalil Mahmoud Kassab, 50 years of age, who was arrested on 6 April and deported in May 1971.

64. Among the cases mentioned by the Special Committee in its first report, the Committee would like to refer to the case of Moayyad Osman Badawi El-Bahsh, 22 years of age, who was arrested in December 1967 in Nablus and deported on 7 September 1970. El-Bahsh appeared before the Special Committee in Beirut on 14 July 1971. He was at that time undergoing treatment in London. The witness' left arm showed signs of complete paralysis when he appeared before the Special Committee. He alleged that this was due to the ill-treatment that he had suffered upon his arrest and that the arm had become paralysed on 9 March 1968. El-Bahsh said that he had been subjected to electric torture, with clips placed on his ears and genitals and a band around the head, and that he had also been stretched with one arm tied to a post and another to a door which had been constantly opened and closed. The Special Committee observed scars, which could have been caused by cigarette burns, on the witness' legs, knees, thighs, ankles and penis. The witness stated that he had been suspended by the wrists from a window and a soldier had jumped up and down on the shackles holding his

legs together, causing paralysis of the left arm. The witness also stated that he had been visited in 1968 by a representative of Amnesty International. Giving evidence before the Special Committee on 16 April 1970 (A/AC. 145/RT. 19, page 67), Najeeb El-Ahmed stated that he had met El-Bahsh in the infirmary in Nablus Prison in 1968, that they had spent more than 30 days together in the infirmary, that El-Bahsh had developed «partial paralysis of the left side right up to the shoulder,» which El-Ahmed attributed to torture to which El-Bahsh had been subjected at Sarafand. Amnesty International is said to have sent a report on this case to the Government of Israel. Although this report itself has not been produced, the Special Committee has received from Amnesty International a copy of the Government of Israel's comments on the case. In the opinion of the Israeli doctors, «medical tests had proved that from an objective point of view there were no signs of paralysis or injury caused to the left arm as claimed» and El-Bahsh's condition appeared to be one of hysterical paralysis, «where the mental state of the patient seemingly causes paralysis, without there being any objective evidence of damage to the nerves.» The report states:

From the X-ray taken of Moayyad [El-Bahsh] on 18 February 1968 and subsequent medical tests, it is apparent that there is no basis to the complaint that his left arm had been broken 'in camp' between 24 and 29 January 1968.

It was similarly proved by the medical evidence that during the period between 24 January and 8 March 1968, Moayyad had not suffered from a break or fracture in his left shoulder or arm.

At the time of writing the Special Committee still awaits the reports of the doctors by whom El-Bahsh was being treated when he appeared before the Special Committee.

65. The Special Committee has already cited in its first report certain cases of alleged ill-treatment of prisoners and detainees (A/8089, paras. 78-111). The Government of Israel's delegate stated in the Third Committee during the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly (A/C. 3/SR. 1782) that they had information in rebuttal of the allegations. The delegate of Israel

referred to the case of Mr. Mohammad Derbas, who had told the Special Committee that he had been castrated by surgery by an Israeli doctor (A/8089, para. 104); the Israeli delegate stated that he had information to prove that Mr. Derbas had been operated on earlier by an Egyptian doctor. The Special Committee accordingly requested the Government of Israel to furnish this information (see para. 9 above). The Government of Israel has not so far furnished this evidence.

66. There are other cases which were cited last year where the evidence is compelling, namely those of Mr. Sadaddin Kamal (A/AC.145/RT.11, A/8089, paras. 78 and 79), Mr. Youssef Salahat (A/AC.145/RT.21, A/8089, paras. 78, 96, 100), Mr. Abu Ras (A/AC.145/RT.20, A/8089, paras. 93-95), Mr. Najeeb Mohammad Issa El-Khattab (A/AC.145/RT.23, A/8089, paras. 96, 100), Mr. Suleiman M. Sheikh-Eid (A/AC.145/RT.24, A/8089, paras. 98 and 99), Mr. Munir Abdullah Ghannam (A/AC.145/RT.23, A/8089, para. 102), Mr. Abu Rumeile (A/8089, paras. 80 and 86), Mr. Ismael Abu Mayaleh and his wife, Mrs. Abla Tahha (A/AC.145/RT.22, A/8089, paras. 78, 85, 101). These cases provided strong evidence which, in the Special Committee's judgement as expressed in its first report (A/8089, para. 108), justified the conclusion that there is in several prisons, especially in Sarafand Military Camp, a regular practice of ill-treating inmates, mainly during interrogation.

67. Since the first report of the Special Committee was issued, Mr. Abu Rumeile was sentenced on 25 December 1970 to ten years' imprisonment. This, according to the President of the Court, as reported in the *Jerusalem Post*, was a light sentence «in view of the fact that Rumeile had admitted to the charges and had fallen ill during his detention.» The evidence before the Special Committee shows that Mr. Abu Rumeile, who had been arrested on 8 March 1969, had been so ill-treated that his mental faculties were affected (see A/8089, para. 86, and appendix to annex VII). In a letter dated 27 January 1970, in annex VII to the Special Committee's report, the lawyer for Mr. Rumeile, Mrs. Felicia Langer, wrote to the Minister of Security:

My client was arrested on 8.3.69 and charged at Lydda by the Chief Military Prosecutor (Asgan Aluf Cadmi — file; Lydda 24, A6921) with various offences under the Defence Regulations (Emergency) 1945. According to evidence given by members of his family and the lawyer who acted on his behalf before me, my client was in full possession of his faculties until the 20th of June 1969. He claimed that during the period between his arrest and this date he was severely tortured while being investigated for a month in Jerusalem, and that he suffered both physical and mental injuries. He described how he had been beaten, tortured with an electrical apparatus, and burned with lighted cigarettes. The marks of the latter are still fairly visible on his left arm. According to evidence my client suffered severe mental damage, and lost possession of his faculties after the 20th of June 1969 — a state which persists to this day. A medical examination was made by Dr. J. Streich, deputy district psychiatrist, and Director of the Mental Health Institution at Peta Tiqva, which revealed that my client is no longer able to control his bowel movements, is unable to identify people around him, and cannot speak coherently. In consequence, Dr. Streich declared him unfit to appear in court. On 14 October 1969, the military court in Lydda declared that 'there appears to be no possibility of bringing the accused to trial on account of his mental state.' My client had been in good physical and mental health both before and for a period after his arrest. There are witnesses who knew him before his arrest — both Jews and Arabs — as a successful businessman. There are also witnesses who can testify about the state in which he was brought back to his prison cell after interrogation. My client's health has not improved. He has not even been put into a suitable hospital, but is still in Ramleh Prison. On 16 January I saw him and he appeared as a man who was quite insane, 'who had become a piece of broken pottery.' According to claims made by my client while he was still mentally fit, claims which are upheld by members of his family as well as the witnesses already mentioned, my client's state was caused by illegal methods of investigation, including blows and torture. In view of the seriousness of this case, in which the police and/or the security service are suspected of transforming a healthy man into a physical and mental wreck, I urgently appeal to you to appoint a commission of inquiry so that those responsible may be punished. I can provide names of witnesses, together with their addresses, any time you wish.

E. Administrative Detention

68. The Special Committee notes that the practice of admi-

nistrative detention of individuals continues. Under this practice a considerable number of persons are still deprived of their liberty without charges being brought against them. According to a report appearing in the *Jerusalem Post* on 15 June 1971, Defence Minister Moshe Dayan informed the Knesset that in May 1970 the number of administrative detainees was 1,131 and that in June 1971 the number had decreased to 560. Of these, 229 came from the West Bank, 303 from the Gaza-Strip, 14 from Jerusalem and 14 from Israel. The then Commander of the Israeli forces in Gaza, Menahem Aviram, addressing the press on 1 February 1971,... stated that local lock-ups in Gaza were filled to their 700-bed capacity and that 160 Gaza Palestinians, mostly administrative detainees, were kept in a prison camp in the Sinai. In addition, according to the same report (*Jerusalem Post*, 2 February 1971) and the same source, there were 24 families of wanted persons living in specially constructed quarters in the Sinai. They were exiled to prevent them from aiding and abetting their relatives who were wanted, and they would be returned as soon as the wanted persons were captured. The report states that Commander Shlomo Gazit, Military Commander of the occupied territories, «flatly rejected journalist requests to visit the Sinai detention camp.» The report quotes him as saying «it would not be good for Israeli public relations.»

F. Other Allegations

69. Several other allegations have been made before the Special Committee, such as intimidation of the local population by the imposition of harsh curfews for prolonged periods, mass arrests and changes in school curricula of Arab children. The Special Committee commented on these allegations in its first report (A/8089, paras. 71-77, 112-122). The Special Committee would refer particularly to the curfew imposed in the al-Shati' Refugee Camp in Gaza in January 1971 following the death of two Israeli children as a result of the throwing of a hand grenade in a public street. The curfew lasted for a period of four weeks for 22 hours a day. A complementary measure was the calling into the area by the Israeli authorities of the so-called Border Police, whose treatment of the civilian population was alleged to have been

inordinately harsh and even brutal. These allegations regarding the behaviour of the Border Police find corroboration in a statement made by the Commander of the Israeli forces in Gaza, as reported in the *Jerusalem Post* on 2 February 1971, soon after the curfew in al-Shati' Refugee Camp was lifted and visiting journalists were allowed to tour the area. The report states: «Speaking to journalists, Commander Aviram also admitted that there had been several cases of Israeli troops beating up and robbing Arab suspects, and said the men responsible were disciplined in every case after the charges were substantiated.»

70. The Special Committee notes that periodic mass arrests of young men, in groups ranging between 21 and 50, continue. These round-ups are usually justified on the ground of some act of violence attributed to the resistance. Examples of such mass arrests are: the arrest of 25 young men in Jenin, reported in the *Jerusalem Post* on 21 March 1971; of 28 men in Gaza, reported on 25 February 1971; and of 45 in Hebron on 10 February 1971. Oral evidence given before the Special Committee indicates that such arrests are effected in a random manner.

71. The Special Committee's attention has been drawn to what are alleged to be instances of radical changes in the educational curricula of Arab children apparently designed to weaken their national consciousness or to obscure the identity of the Palestinian people.

IV. FINDINGS

72. The evidence that the Special Committee has received reflects a policy on the part of the Government of Israel designed to effect radical changes in the physical character and demographic composition of several areas of the territory under occupation by the progressive and systematic elimination of every vestige of Palestinian presence in these areas. It would have the effect of obliterating Arab culture and the Arab way of life in the area, and, contrary to international law, of transforming it into a Jewish State. Measures taken under this policy include the establishment of settlements for Israeli Jews in, for example,

occupied Jerusalem, Hebron, certain parts of the Jordan Valley, the Golan Heights, Gaza, Northern Sinai and Sharm El-Sheikh. Such a policy will render more difficult any eventual restoration of the Palestinian people's property and other rights. Besides denying the right of Palestinians who have fled the occupied territories to return to those territories, it also threatens the right of Palestinians who have remained in the occupied territories to continue to live there. In the Special Committee's view the right of the inhabitants of the occupied territories to remain in their homeland is unqualified and inalienable.

73. The Special Committee is of the opinion that the practice of deportation of persons from occupied territories, as carried out by Israel, is not only contrary to article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention but is also part of a total policy of depriving the people of the occupied territory of their right to remain in their homeland. The Special Committee has made the same finding with regard to the practice whereby Israeli nationals are transferred to the occupied territories, as is the case in East Jerusalem, Hebron, the Golan Heights, certain parts of the Jordan Valley, Gaza, Northern Sinai and Sharm El-Sheikh.

74. In the debate on the Special Committee's report in the Special Political Committee during the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the delegate of Israel, referring to his Government's policy in the occupied territories, stated that several thousands of Arab visitors had been allowed into the territories during the summer of 1970 (A/SPC/SR.744-751; A/C.3/SR. 1782). According to reports in the Israeli press, several more thousand visitors have been permitted this year. Although this may be considered as a positive aspect of Israeli policy towards the territories it occupies, it is no remedy in the circumstances. The summer visitors' programme is no substitute for recognition of the right of the refugees to return to their home — a right that is continued to be denied to them by the Government of Israel — nor does it have any bearing whatsoever on the declared policy of the Government of Israel to settle occupied territories and on the fact that several hundred persons had been deported from their home in the occupied territories

on official deportation orders purporting to be issued by the Israeli authorities under the Defence (Emergency) Regulations, 1945. No statistics are available of the number of persons who have been forcibly expelled without any such formality. These facts remain true, irrespective of what the Israeli authorities claim to be a liberal policy of granting visiting permits or of lifting travel restrictions. The same observation would apply to the statement frequently made that Israeli policy in the occupied territories is to keep the Israeli presence as unobtrusive as possible, not interfering with the conduct of local affairs and keeping intervention by the occupation government to a minimum. It is difficult to reconcile the latter statement with the recurring curfews imposed for periods ranging from dawn-to-dusk over a stretch of 22 hours and the habitual intervention of Israeli troops to deal with acts of resistance to the occupation. The fact remains that (a) the Government of Israel still refuses the population of the occupied territories the right to return to their home; (b) the declared policy of the Government of Israel is to settle occupied territories with Israeli citizens; (c) the Government of Israel regularly deports civilians from the occupied territories.

75. The Special Committee has shown in paragraphs 52 and 58 above that the Government of Israel's declared policy is to destroy the houses of persons suspected of helping members of the resistance. This policy is in violation of articles 33 and 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. It also violates the fundamental right of the protected persons to a home. The evidence before the Special Committee shows, moreover, that the destruction of houses takes place arbitrarily and that it has not ceased. The Special Committee notes the efforts of the ICRC to aid victims, whose houses have been demolished, by providing relief supplies and temporary shelter. The Special Committee notes that many persons whose houses have been demolished have left the occupied territories. The Special Committee is of the view that the policy of demolition of houses in this manner and a demonstrated policy of deportation, as parts of a general policy of annexation and settlement, can have but one result; the elimination of any possibility of the fulfilment of the Palestinian

people's right of self-determination within the confines of their own homeland.

76. It is clear that the right of the Palestinian people to their own homeland was sanctioned by the United Nations in all resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and Security Council, including resolution 181 (II) by virtue of which the General Assembly of the United Nations recommended the Plan of Partition with Economic Union as spelled out in the resolution. The Plan of Partition, in the same manner as other United Nations resolutions and declarations on the question, has acknowledged the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. The concern of the international community for this basic right was further manifested when the General Assembly adopted the International Covenants on Human Rights, article 1 of each of which proclaims the right to self-determination. The Israeli policy would have the effect of extinguishing the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. The Special Committee considers any act in furtherance of that policy to be a violation of a fundamental human right to which all peoples are equally entitled.

77. Numerous allegations of ill-treatment while under detention have been made before the Special Committee. In the absence of sufficient corroborative evidence, the Special Committee is unable to reach a conclusive finding in regard to these cases. The Special Committee is convinced however that, apart from general prison conditions which, despite reported efforts at improvement, are stated to be bad, mainly due to overcrowding, interrogation procedures very frequently involve physical violence (see *International Review of the Red Cross*, September 1970, No. 114, pages 504-505; and *The Red Cross in Action*, news bulletin No. 164, 14 July 1971).

78. The evidence shows that the practice of imposing harsh curfews continues. In regard to the four weeks' long curfew imposed on the al-Shati' Refugee Camp following the grenade incident in January 1971, the conditions of curfew made it appear to have been more of a form of reprisal than a necessary means

of either preventing similar incidences or bringing the offenders to book.

79. In regard to allegations of mass arrests, the Special Committee has reached the conclusion that whatever their avowed purpose, the arrests were clearly calculated in part to be a means of destroying the morale of the people of the occupied territories.

80. For lack of evidence, the Special Committee is unable to arrive at a finding on the allegations that radical changes have been made in the education curricula of Arab children of the occupied territories. The Special Committee understands that UNESCO has interested itself in securing for the children of the occupied territories the quality and type of education to which they are entitled.

81. On the basis of the testimony placed before it or obtained by it in the course of its investigations, the Special Committee had been let to conclude that the Government of Israel is deliberately carrying out policies aimed at preventing the population of the occupied territories from returning to their homes and forcing those who are in their homes in the occupied territories to leave, either by direct means such as deportation or indirectly by attempts at undermining their morale or through the offer of special inducements, all with the ultimate object of annexing and settling the occupied territories. The Special Committee considers the acts of the Government of Israel in furtherance of these policies to be the most serious violation of human rights that has come to its attention. The evidence shows that this situation has deteriorated since the last mission of the Special Committee in 1970.

82. The Special Committee must emphasize once again the importance of having an arrangement for implementing the provisions of the Geneva Convention which would be acceptable to all parties and which would thereby better ensure the safeguarding of the human right of the population of the occupied territories. The Special Committee regards its task as essentially a humanitarian and not a political one, despite the fact that there are certain political and juridical problems that necessarily

arise from the nature of the Middle East question as a whole. It is, however, clear to the Committee that the arrangement it recommended in its report to the Secretary-General (A/8089, para. 155) should be implemented if any progress is to be achieved in safeguarding the human rights of the population of the occupied territories. The Special Committee would like to draw particular attention to the recommendation which provides for the representation under this arrangement of the large population within the occupied territories which has not yet been given the opportunity of exercising the right of self-determination.

The Special Committee in no way intends to enter into the question of the status of any of the States vis-à-vis one another nor is the arrangement it proposed in any way meant to prejudice whatever political attitudes these States have taken in relation to one another until now. The arrangement envisaged by the Special Committee is designed to ensure that the persons in the occupied territory are guaranteed the protection of their rights, namely, the primary right to remain in or return to their home and other rights consistent with their status as the civilian population of an occupied territory.

83. The Special Committee has already stated in its first report (A/8089, para. 146) that it considers that in this case the fundamental violation of human rights lies in the very fact of occupation. The most effective way of safeguarding the human rights of the population of the occupied territories, therefore, is to end the occupation of these territories. Occupation constitutes an infringement of the principle of territorial integrity which has been accepted and repeatedly endorsed by the family of nations and has been enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. The same principle has been further recognized and elaborated by the United Nations in the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session (resolution 2625 (XXV)) on 24 October 1970. The principle that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible has been

expressly reaffirmed by the General Assembly in paragraph 1 of resolution 2628 (XXV) relating to the situation in the Middle East. The evidence received by the Special Committee since its mission to the Middle East in 1970 strengthens its conviction that, failing an end to the occupation itself and if the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 are to be enforced, the States concerned will have to agree to an arrangement that would remove any suspicion regarding violations of human rights of the population of the occupied territories.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

84. The Special Committee, having examined the evidence before it, reiterates the recommendations that it made in its first report (A/8089, paras. 145-156) with the modifications indicated below.

85. The Special Committee notes that the declared Israeli policy of annexing Jerusalem has become even more manifest in the construction of large housing projects on the occupied eastern limits of the city undertaken as an apparent instrument of that policy. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly call upon the Government of Israel to desist from all measures for the annexation of the occupied part of Jerusalem.

86. The Special Committee also notes that since the presentation of its first report certain policies and practices which the Special Committee found to exist in the occupied territories have been continued, in some instances on an even wider scale. This is especially so in regard to the policy of encouraging the movement of Israeli settlers into such settlements. The Special Committee recommends that the Government of Israel be called upon to discontinue this policy.

87. The Special Committee must also draw attention to the fact that the practice of deportation of civilians from the occupied territories has continued unabated, and must record its grave concern that this practice, together with the policy of establishing settlements in the occupied territories, seems cal-

culated to eliminate an identifiable Palestinian community altogether from the occupied territories. The Special Committee, therefore, recommends that the General Assembly at the same time call upon the Government of Israel to permit, unconditionally, all persons who have fled the occupied territories, or who have been deported or expelled therefrom, to return to their homes.

88. The Special Committee still maintains that the existing arrangements for the enforcement of the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions are, in the circumstances, inadequate as they neither enable complete and exhaustive investigation of allegations of violations of these Conventions nor do they in a positive sense ensure their scrupulous observance. Such an investigation can be effective only if the parties concerned extend their willing co-operation.

89. The evidence before the Special Committee shows that the practices and policies found to exist in the occupied territories in 1970 have not ceased, and for this reason the Special Committee would reiterate the recommendation contained in paragraph 155 of its first report (A/8089) regarding the establishment of a mechanism to ensure the safeguarding of the human rights of the population of the occupied territories. In renewing this recommendation the Special Committee must emphasize that it attaches the highest importance to the proper representation of the interests of the Palestinian population, which has not yet been given the right of self-determination. The Special Committee wishes to emphasize the need for effective implementation of the Geneva Conventions; and that humanitarian considerations should transcend all political differences and difficulties.

Humanitarian considerations and the importance of protecting rights accorded under international law can and should be kept separate and distinct from the political issues. The Special Committee is satisfied that the arrangement it proposes does not and cannot prejudice any final settlement of the political problem involved in accordance with the terms of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).

90. The Special Committee, therefore, commends to the States parties to the conflict in the Middle East the adoption of the arrangement proposed by it in its first report. The merit of that proposal is that it conforms to the spirit of the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions while avoiding certain political problems inherent in the present situation. For such an arrangement to be effective, three elements are essential:

(a) There must be supervision of the conditions of occupation;

(b) This supervision must be exercised by an independent and impartial body;

(c) The investigating body must enjoy freedom of operation in the spirit of the Geneva Conventions.

91. The arrangement proposed by the Special Committee in its report (A/8089) and recommended by it again is as follows: The General Assembly might recommend:

(a) That the States whose territory is occupied by Israel appoint immediately either a neutral State or States, or an international organization which offers all guarantees of impartiality and effectiveness, to safeguard the human rights of the population of the occupied territories;

(b) That suitable arrangements be made for the proper representation of the interests of the large population in the occupied territories which has not been given the opportunity of exercising the right of self-determination; and

(c) That a neutral State or international organization, as described in (a) above, be nominated by Israel and be associated in this arrangement.

The Special Committee recommends that the State or States or international organization duly nominated under this arrangement might be authorized to undertake the following activities:

(a) To secure the scrupulous implementation of the provisions relating to human rights contained in the Third and Fourth

Geneva Conventions and in particular to investigate and determine the facts in the case of allegations of the violation of the human rights provisions of these Conventions or of other applicable international instruments;

(b) To ensure that the population of the occupied territories is treated in accordance with the applicable law;

(c) To report to the States concerned, and to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its work.

VI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

92. Approved and signed by the Special Committee in accordance with rule 20 of its rules of procedure as follows:

(Signed) H.S. AMERASINGHE (Ceylon)

(Signed) HUSSEIN NUR-ELMI (Somalia)

(Signed) B. BOHTE (Yugoslavia).

[Annexes Not Reproduced]

A P P E N D I X I I

Addendum - 1971 Special Committee Report

3. Addendum to the 1971 Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories¹ December 9, 1971.

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(1) United Nations, General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, December 9, 1971, *Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories*, A/8389/Add. 1, pp. 7-19. Introduction and Annexes are not reproduced here.

I. ANALYSIS OF ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE AND FINDINGS THEREON

A. *Allegations of Annexation and Settlement*

11. In its second report, the Special Committee expressed the conviction that it was the policy of the Government of Israel to annex and settle the occupied territories. It cited a number of facts that tended to support this conclusion (A/8389 and Corr. 1, para. 47), among which were express pronouncements by Israeli Ministers and leaders in which this policy, in the view of the Special Committee, was made manifest. Since the adoption of its report, the Special Committee has become aware of additional statements to the same effect, such as that made by the Prime Minister of Israel, Mrs. Golda Meir, which was reported in the *Jerusalem Post* on 10 October 1971. According to this report, the Prime Minister stated:

Our borders are fixed by the people who live along them. If we retreat, the borders will retreat with us. The danger is then that somebody else will fix the boundaries for us.

12. The Special Committee has received new reports of the establishment of settlements by Israelis in the occupied territories. The Special Committee had cited similar information in its second report (A/8389 and Corr. 1, para. 48 (d)). The Special Committee feels that the following additional reports should be mentioned by way of further evidence of the existence of the policy to annex and settle the occupied territories:

(a) The report appearing in the Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv*, on 13 September 1971, which quotes the Director of the Settlement Division of the World Zionist Organization as stating that, since the hostilities of June 1967, 32 settlements had been set up in the occupied territories, seven of which were set up in the past year. The same report states that six new settlements were being planned for the next year, three in the Golan Heights, two in the Jordan Valley and one in the Gaza-Strip.

(b) The report appearing in the *Jerusalem Post* on 14 Sep-

tember 1971, concerning the establishment of settlements in Kfar Etzion.

(c) The report appearing in the *Jerusalem Post*, on 20 October 1971, to the effect that the Israeli authorities had completed the fencing off of 4,000 dunums near Deir el-Balah, in the Gaza-Strip, «as part of a larger project to establish six Jewish settlements in the Strip.» The report states that the total area of the settlement will be 34,000 dunums.

(d) The report appearing in the *Jerusalem Post*, on 10 November 1971, that the thirteenth settlement in the Golan Heights had been established; and

(e) The report appearing in the *Jerusalem Post*, on 28 September 1971, of the continued expansion of the settlements in Hebron, known as Kiryat Arab. According to this report, the Housing Ministry of the Government of Israel has a master plan providing accommodation for 900 families. The same report refers to the founder and spokesman of the original group which moved into the Park Hotel in Hebron for Passover in 1968 «and stayed on.» In this connexion, the Special Committee took note of the letter, dated 3 June 1968, from the Representative of Jordan to the Secretary-General (A/7103),¹ which states:

In April 1968, about eight Orthodox Jews moved into the Park Hotel on the northern outskirts of the city (Hebron), ostensibly to celebrate the Passover holiday, but then announced that they had come to stay. They soon tried to rent houses and shops. The citizens did not comply with these wishes. The Mayor of Al Khalil (Hebron) cabled the Israel Prime Minister and asked for the removal of this group of Jews. Consequently, they abused the Mayor and asked him to withdraw his cable. Upon refusing their demand, they demonstrated in the streets and claimed that they were there to stay and their task was part of the 'redemption of the Land of Israel.' Their acts of provocation continued and the Israeli Government was inactive on this matter.

(1) Issued in printed form in *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year*, Supplement for April, May and June 1968, Document S/8609.

13. The letter states that a delegation appointed by the inhabitants of Hebron met the Military Governor on 9 May 1968 and protested against the settlement of Jews in the city, «emphasizing that their presence was potentially dangerous for public security and that their stay would have grave consequences.» The letter of the Representative of Jordan makes reference to a visit by the then Labour Minister, Yigal Allon, to the religious group when, according to the letter, the Minister «voiced his full support for them.»

14. The Special Committee also noted the reply of the Government of Israel to the allegations contained in the letter of the Government of Israel to the allegations contained in the letter of the Government of Jordan. The letter states (A/7105):¹

This letter magnifies and distorts the matter in question.

A small group of pious Jews and their families have on their own spontaneous initiative taken up residence in Hebron, a town with venerable Jewish historical and religious associations.

There is no good reason why their neighbours should not live on peaceful and amicable terms with them and so help to heal the tragic memories of the massacre of Hebron Jews in 1929.

15. In addition to the above reports, the *Jerusalem Post*, on 6 October 1971, reported a protest by the Mayor of Hebron, Sheikh Mohammad Ali Ja'abari, against the requisitioning of 1,000 dunums of land «for the expansion of the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arab in the area.» The same report, however, quotes an Israel radio report of a statement by a Military Government official to the effect that only 230 dunums were taken over «for security reasons» and that, in fact, only six dunums were actually seized, for which the owners had been adequately compensated.

16. In the view of the Special Committee, these letters, the reports quoted above, as well as those reports concerning the

(1) *Ibid.*, Document S/8626.

settlements in Hebron referred to in the Special Committee's second report (A/8389 and Corr. 1, para. 48 (d), (iv) and (viii)), confirm the existence of a policy of annexation and settlement.

B. Allegations of Transfer of Population and of the Denial of the Right to Return

17. In its second report, the Special Committee took note of a number of newspaper reports according to which several thousands of persons were displaced from the three major camps in Gaza. The Special Committee noted that official Israeli sources had stated that these transfers of population were necessitated by new security measures, such as the construction of wider roads inside the camps in order to facilitate patrolling and the maintenance of law and order in these camps. The Special Committee noted the fact that most of the persons whose refugee accommodation had been destroyed to permit the construction of these roads, were forced to leave for the West Bank and al-Arish, while a few were said to have sought with other families inside Gaza (A/8389 and Corr. 1, para. 48 (h)).

18. Since the adoption of its second report, on 17 September 1971, the Special Committee has taken note of reports appearing subsequently in several newspapers, in letters addressed by Governments, as well as in two special reports prepared by the Commissioner-General of UNRWA on the effect on Palestine refugees of these operations (A/8383 and Add. 1). These reports show that thousands of dwellings have been demolished in the three major refugee camps in Gaza and that their inhabitants dispersed to various areas and, in many instances deprived of the humanitarian assistance they were receiving from UNRWA. This was later confirmed in the statement made by the delegate of Israel in the Special Political Committee at its 788th meeting, on 26 November 1971.

19. Subsequent to the above reports, another report, which appeared in the *Jerusalem Post* on 21 October 1971, stated that the Israeli authorities had decided to move, «on a voluntary basis,» in 1972, another 3,000 families from the refugee camps

in Gaza to permanent housing. According to this report, 2,000 families were to be resettled in the suburbs of Gaza-Strip towns and about another 1,000 families would be moved to the West Bank. The report states that this move was to be completed by the spring of 1972 with a view to relieving congestion in the camps. The same report quotes the authorities as stating that they would be forced to resume «thinning out» operations in the refugee camps if this resettlement plan were opposed. According to the report, the new homes would cost IL 3,000 each and would be financed by the Military Government, UNRWA and the refugees themselves. In a report appearing in the *Jerusalem Post* on 22 October 1971, a spokesman for the Defence Ministry was quoted as denying the manner in which the alternative housing was being provided and the source of the financing of these new homes. The Special Committee notes that this official spokesman does not, however, deny the avowed intention of the Government of Israel to move 3,000 families from the refugee camps by next spring.

20. In this context, the Special Committee considers that these proposed transfers, as well as those that have taken place so far during the «thinning out» operations, are unwarranted. The Special Committee would wish to reiterate the view expressed in its second report that security reasons offer no justification for the arbitrary transfer of population to enable the Occupying Power to construct new roads in the area so evacuated. The Special Committee considers the arbitrary transfer of population as unnecessary, unjustified and in breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

21. In its second report, the Special Committee made reference to the so-called summer visitors programme, which permits Palestinians living outside the occupied territories to visit relatives and friends during the three-month summer period. The Special Committee noted that the delegate of Israel, in the debate on the Special Committee's report during the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, had referred to his programme as an indication of his Government's policy in the occupied

territories. In its second report, the Special Committee stated that, although the summer visitors programme may be considered as a positive aspect of Israeli policy towards the territories it occupies, it is no substitute for recognition of the right of the refugees to return to their homes, nor does it have any bearing whatsoever on the declared policy of the Government of Israel to settle occupied territories and on the fact that several hundred persons had been deported from their homes in the occupied territories on official deportation orders purporting to be issued by the Israeli authorities under the Defence (Emergency) Regulations, 1945 (A/8389 and Corr. 1, para. 74).

22. In this connection, the Special Committee notes the statement made by the delegate of Israel in the Special Political Committee at its 788th meeting, as well as reports according to which the summer visitors programme for 1971 had been between 80,000 and 106,000 visitors. The Special Committee notes that the programme ended in mid-September 1971 and that all visitors had left the occupied territories. On 3 October 1971, the *Jerusalem Post* reported that several thousand Arab summer visitors, before leaving, had asked to remain in the occupied territories. The report quotes the Military Governor of the West Bank as stating that such requests would be given consideration under the family reunion arrangements.

C. Allegations of Ill-Treatment while under Detention

23. In its second report to the Secretary-General, (A/8389 and Corr. 1, para. 64) the Special Committee referred, *inter alia*, to the case of Moayyad Osman Badawi El-Bahsh, 22 years of age, who was arrested in December 1967 in Nablus and deported on 7 September 1970. [Para. 23, 24 are repetitious of Appendix I, Para. 64 - please refer - Ed.]

25. As of 17 September 1971, the Special Committee was still awaiting the report of the doctors by whom El-Bahsh was being treated when he appeared before the Special Committee. Since the date of the adoption of its second report (17 September 1971), the Special Committee has received a copy of the original

report that Amnesty International sent to the Government of Israel, as well as the report of Dr. T.H.H. Wade, dated 8 July 1971, both of which are on El-Bahsh. In his report, Dr. Wade diagnosed the condition as one of hysterical paralysis as far as the left arm was concerned. Dr. Wade further stated that, regarding the left arm, a second doctor, Mr. Donald Brooks, had independently made the diagnosis of hysterical or feigned paralysis. The report of Dr. Wade also contained a description of his observations as a result of a complete examination of El-Bahsh.

26. In the light of the evidence available, the Special Committee does not feel that it is in a position to determine whether or not, in fact, El-Bahsh had been subjected to the extreme forms of ill-treatment that he alleged before the Special Committee. The Special Committee cannot, however, rule out the possibility that paralysis was due to a mental state that was itself the result of some form of physical ill-treatment or psychological strain while under detention... .

27. In the interim period since 17 September 1971, the Special Committee has received reports that a riot occurred in Ashkelon Prison on 30 September. According to these reports, the riot lasted for three hours and it was staged by the 480 prisoners who are held at Ashkelon. A report on this riot appearing in the *Jerusalem Post*, on 3 October 1971, attributes it to the lack of suitable facilities for the prisoners who serve long sentences of 15 years and over. The report attributes to Mr. Arye Nir, Prison Commissioner, a statement to the effect that the only accommodate about half the prison population, which was approximately 500 men. The Commissioner is reported as stating that this meant between 250 and 300 inmates spend 23 hours a day in their cells. The same report states that most of the prisoners at Ashkelon are serving life sentences.

28. The Special Committee notes that, in an interview reported on 12 October 1971, the Minister of Police, Mr. Shlomo Hillel, was reported as stating that the Prison Commissioner, Mr. A. Nir, had appointed a special committee to investigate the riot

and that the report of this investigation would be «internal and technical» and that it would not be released to the public. The report quotes the Minister as stating that the immediate causes of the riot were overcrowding, a shortage of staff, and the fact that the prisoners at Ashkelon consisted of «senior terrorist leaders and other dangerous types.»

29. The Special Committee has no evidence that confirms or refutes the allegations made by persons who subsequently visited the prison at Ashkelon that the inmates had been ill-treated by way of reprisal for the riot. No disclosure has been made of the results of the investigation conducted at the behest of the Prison Commissioner. The Special Committee notes that a request by mayors from West Bank towns to visit the prison were turned down, as well as a request by a public delegation of citizens from Nablus, headed by the Mayor of Nablus, Mr. Haj Ma'azoud Al-Masri, which urged that the Knesset Committee of «neutral» parliamentarians be formed to investigate the conditions at the Ashkelon Prison. According to a report appearing in the *Jerusalem Post* on 15 October 1971, the Minister of Defence, Moshe Dayan, rejected this request and he is reported to have stated that he was opposed to the appointment of a public investigation committee. The same report states, that, following two sit-down strikes by relatives of inmates, and as a reprisal for these demonstrations, the Defence Minister decided that no citizens of Nablus would be allowed to visit relatives being held in Israeli prisons on the next scheduled visit, which was due in two weeks' time.

30. In its second report, the Special Committee expressed its conviction that general prison conditions, despite reported efforts at improvement were stated to be bad and that this was mainly due to overcrowding (A/8389 and Corr. 1, para. 77). The information quoted above confirms this finding.

D. Other Allegations

31. In its second report, the Special Committee noted that periodic mass arrests of young men were continuing and quoted

instances where such arrests had taken place (A/8389 and Corr. 1, para. 70).

32. The Special Committee notes further reports appearing in the press, according to which this practice has not ceased. On 27 September 1971, the *Jerusalem Post* reported that 90 persons had been arrested during the month of September in the area north of Hebron. These arrests, according to the report, were made in groups of 19, 36 and 35. According to the Israeli news agency *Itim*, in the four months ending September 1971, approximately 400 residents of the West Bank had been detained on suspicion of various illegal acts.

33. In this connexion, the Special Committee would reiterate the conclusion reached in its second report that, whatever their avowed purpose, these mass arrests were clearly calculated in part to be a means of destroying the morale of the people of the occupied territories (A/8389 and Corr. 1, para. 79).

II. ADDITION TO RECOMMENDATION MADE IN CHAPTER V OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S SECOND REPORT

34. In its report, presented to the Secretary-General on 17 September 1971, the Special Committee recommended an arrangement (A/8389 and Corr. 1, para. 91) whereby:

(a) The States whose territory is occupied by Israel appoint immediately either a neutral State or States, or an international organization which offers all guarantees of impartiality and effectiveness, to safeguard the human rights of the population of the occupied territories;

(b) Suitable arrangements be made for the proper representation of the interests of the large population in the occupied territories which has not been given the opportunity of exercising the right of self-determination; and

(c) A neutral State or international organization, as described in (a) above, be nominated by Israel and be associated in this arrangement.

35. The Special Committee further recommended that, under this arrangement, the State or States or international organization so nominated might be authorized to undertake the following activities:

(a) To secure the scrupulous implementation of the provisions relating to human rights contained in the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions and in particular to investigate and determine the facts in the case of allegations of the violation of the human rights provisions of these Conventions or of any other applicable international instruments;

(c) To report to the States concerned and the General Assembly of the United Nations on its work.

36. The Special Committee made this recommendation in the hope that the investigation of allegations of violations of human rights could be conducted on the spot, inside the occupied territories, something which could not be accomplished by the Special Committee itself owing to the Government of Israel's refusal to receive the Committee or to co-operate with it. Since making this recommendation, the Special Committee notes that the International Committee of the Red Cross, after giving careful consideration to the question of the reinforcement of the implementation of the existing (Geneva) Conventions, has arrived at the conclusion that all tasks falling to a Protecting Power under the Conventions could be considered humanitarian functions and also notes that ICRC expressed itself ready to assume all the functions envisaged for Protecting Powers in the Conventions.¹ The Special Committee, while acknowledging the conclusion reached by the International Committee regarding its new role as a Protecting Power, considers that the humanitarian duties at present being carried out by ICRC in the occupied territories, even with the limitations imposed upon it, should continue. As understood by the Special Committee, the role

(1) See the *Report on the Work of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts* (Geneva, 24 May - 12 June 1971), para. 553.

of a protecting Power under the Conventions goes beyond the scope of the humanitarian duties performed by ICRC in its traditional role. The effective discharge of the Protecting Power's duties and responsibilities as contemplated by the Geneva Conventions would require ICRC, in its role as a Protecting Power, to free itself from the restraints which it has found necessary to observe in order to preserve its privileged position under its traditional role. The various resolutions adopted by the organs of the United Nations since 1967 indicate the interest, concern and sense of responsibility of the United Nations in relation to the question of alleged violations of human rights in the occupied territories in the Middle East. The Special Committee is of the view, therefore, that it would be necessary and proper for ICRC to keep the United Nations fully informed, through the Secretary-General, of its activities as a Protecting Power in addition to reporting to the States whose nationals it has been appointed to protect.

37. The Special Committee welcomes ICRC's expression of its willingness to assume the role of a Protecting Power as a development that facilitates the implementation of the recommendation contained in its first¹ and second (A/8389 and Corr. 1) reports and it would hope that the appropriate arrangements would be made to enable ICRC to begin forthwith the exercise of the functions of a Protecting Power in the interests of safeguarding the human rights of the population of the occupied territories in the Middle East.

38. For these reasons, the Special Committee feels that the General Assembly might:

(a) Request the Secretary-General to inform the parties concerned of ICRC's readiness to take upon itself all the functions envisaged for Protecting Powers in the Geneva Conventions, and to invite them to avail themselves of the services of ICRC in dealing with the application of the provisions of the Geneva

(1) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Agenda Item 101, Document A/8089.*

Conventions in the occupied territories in the Middle East;

(b) Request ICRC to consider the need for keeping the United Nations fully informed, through the Secretary-General, of its activities as a Protecting Power, in addition to reporting to the parties concerned.

(c) Reconsider the mandate of the Special Committee as to whether or not there is need for the continuation of its activities, once ICRC begins, in fact, to function as a Protecting Power.

III. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

39. This supplementary report was adopted unanimously by the Special Committee on 11 December 1971 after it had met from 7 to 11 December 1971 to consider supplementary information reaching the Special Committee after 17 September 1971, when it adopted its report (A/8389 and Corr. 1).

(Signed) H. S. AMERASINGHE (Ceylon)

(Signed) A. A. FARAH (Somalia)

(Signed) B. BOHTE (Yugoslavia)

[Annexes Not Reproduced].

APPENDIX III

General Assembly Resolutions

15. Resolution 2792 A, B, C, D and E (XXVI) Expressing Grave Concern for the Denial of Human and Civil Rights to the People of Palestine and Dealing with the Work of UNRWA¹ December 6, 1971.

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2672 A (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and all previous resolutions mentioned therein, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971,²

Taking note also of the joint appeal made by the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General on 17 November 1971,³

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no subs-

(1) United Nations, *Resolutions of the General Assembly at Its Twenty-sixth Regular Session*, Part III, p. 31.

(2) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413)*.

(3) U.N. Document A/8526.

tantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its sincere appreciation* to Mr. Laurence Michelmore, on the occasion of his resignation as Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for his efficient administration of the Agency during the past seven years and for his dedicated service to the welfare of the refugees;

3. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof and to report thereon as appropriate, but not later than 1 October 1972;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

6. *Notes with concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make

the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions;

8. *Decides* to extend until 30 June 1975, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2452 C (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 C (XXIV) of 10 December 1969 and 2672 B (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971,¹

Taking note also of the joint appeal made by the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General,²

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 2252 (ES-V), 2341 B (XXII), 2452 C (XXIII), 2535 C (XXIV) and 2672 B (XXV);

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions,

(1) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413).*

(2) U. N. Document A/8526.

the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the special report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East on the effect on Palestine refugees of recent operations carried out by the Israeli military authorities in the Gaza-Strip,¹ and the supplement thereto,²

Noting that both the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East have expressed great concern about the effect on Palestine refugees of these operations, in which shelters in refugee camps were demolished and about 15,000 persons displaced, some of them to places outside the Gaza-Strip,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 10 (XXVI) of 23 March 1970,¹ in which the Commission deplored all policies and actions aiming at the deportation of the Palestinian refugees from the occupied Gaza-Strip and called upon

(1) A/8383.

(2) A/8383/Add. 1.

Israel to desist forthwith from deporting the Palestinian civilians from the Gaza-Strip,

1. *Declares* that the destruction of refugee shelters and the forcible removal of their occupants to other places, including places outside the Gaza-Strip, contravene articles 49 and 53 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949² as well as paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2675 (XXV) of 9 December 1970 entitled «Basic principles for the protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts»;

2. *Deplores these* actions by Israel;

3. *Calls upon* Israel to desist from further destruction of refugee shelters and from further removal of refugees from their present places of residence;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to take immediate and effective steps for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were removed and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report as soon as possible and whenever appropriate thereafter, but in any case not later than the opening date of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, on Israel's compliance with the provisions of paragraph 3 and on the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 4 of the present resolution.

D

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the problem of the Palestinian Arab refugees has arisen from the denial of their inalienable rights

(1) See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session*, Supplement No. 5 (E/4816), Chap. XXIII.
(2) United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolutions 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, in which it reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, 2672 C (XXV) of 8 December 1970, in which it recognized that the people of Palestine are entitled to the right of self-determination,

Bearing in mind the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter and more recently reaffirmed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations¹ and in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,²

1. *Recognizes* that the people of Palestine are entitled to equal rights and self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
2. *Expresses its grave concern* that the people of Palestine have not been permitted to enjoy their inalienable rights and to exercise their right to self-determination;
3. *Declares* that full respect for the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine is an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10

(1) General Assembly Resolution 2625 (XXV).

(2) General Assembly Resolution 2734 (XXV).

December 1969 and 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, calling upon the Government of Israel to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who had fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹ of 27 August 1971 concerning the implementation of resolution 2672 D (XXV),

Gravely concerned about the plight of the displaced inhabitants,

Convinced that the plight of the displaced persons could be relieved by their speedy return to their homes and to the camps which they formerly occupied,

Emphasizing the imperative of giving effect to its resolutions for relieving the plight of the displaced inhabitants,

1. *Considers* that the plight of the displaced inhabitants continues since they have not yet returned to their homes and camps;
2. *Expresses its grave concern* that the displaced inhabitants have not been able to return in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions;
3. *Calls once more upon* the Government of Israel to take immediately and without any further delay effective steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

Adopted at the 2001st plenary meeting.

(1) A/8366.

A P P E N D I X I V

16. Resolution 2851 (XXVI) Commending the Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories¹

December 20, 1971

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²

Recalling Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967 and 259 (1968) of 27 September 1968, as well as other pertinent resolutions of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,³

Gravely concerned about the violations of the human rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territories,

Considering that the system of investigation and protection is essential for ensuring effective implementation of the international instruments, such as the aforementioned Geneva Conven-

(1) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/8429).*

(2) United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

(3) A/8389 and Corr. 1 and 2 and Add. 1 and Add. 1/Corr. 1.

tion of 12 August 1949, which provide for respect for human rights in armed conflicts,

Noting with regret that the relevant provisions of that Convention have not been implemented by the Israeli authorities,

Recalling that, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, the States parties have undertaken not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

Noting with satisfaction that the International Committee of the Red Cross, after giving careful consideration to the question of the reinforcement of the implementation of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,¹ has arrived at the conclusion that all tasks falling to a protecting Power under those Conventions could be considered humanitarian functions and that the International Committee of the Red Cross has declared itself ready to assume all the functions envisaged for protecting Powers in the Conventions,²

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and its members for their efforts in performing the task assigned to them;

2. *Strongly calls upon* Israel to rescind forthwith all measures and to desist from all policies and practices such as:

(a) The annexation of any part of the occupied Arab territories;

(b) The establishment of Israeli settlements on those territories and the transfer of parts of its civilian population into the occupied territory;

(c) The destruction and demolition of villages, quarters and houses and the confiscation and expropriation of property;

(d) The evacuation, transfer, deportation and expulsion of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories;

(1) United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

(2) See A/8389/Add. 1 and Add. 1/Corr. 1 and 2, para. 36.

(e) The denial of the right of the refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes;

(f) The ill-treatment and torture of prisoners and detainees;

(g) Collective punishment;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of Israel to permit all persons who have fled the occupied territories or have been deported or expelled therefrom to return to their homes;

4. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to settle the occupied territories, including occupied Jerusalem, are completely null and void;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of Israel to comply fully with its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending the early termination of Israeli occupation of Arab territories, to continue its work and to consult as appropriate with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories;

7. *Urges* the Government of Israel to co-operate with the Special Committee and to facilitate its entry into the occupied territories in order to enable it to perform the functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the necessary facilities for the continued performance of its tasks;

9. *Requests* all States parties to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 to do their utmost to ensure that Israel respects and fulfils its obligations under that Convention;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisions agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled «Report (or reports) of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.»

Adopted at the 2027th plenary meeting.

APPENDIX V

21. Resolution 1592 (L) Recommending General Assembly Adoption of a Resolution Affirming the Right to Self-determination of Peoples under Colonial and Foreign Domination¹

May 21, 1971

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 October 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 concerning a programme of action for the full implementation of the said Declaration,

Guided by the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,²

Recommends that the General Assembly adopt the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Solemnly reaffirming that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation is a violation of the principle of self-determination as well as a denial of basic human rights and is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations,

(1) *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/5044), pp. 18-19.*

(2) See General Assembly Resolution 2625 (XXV).

Concerned at the fact that many peoples continue to be denied the right to self-determination and are living under conditions of the colonial and foreign domination,

Expressing concern at the fact that some countries, notably Portugal, with the support of its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, are waging war against the national liberation movement in colonial and developing countries,

Confirming that colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including the methods of neo-colonialism, constitutes a gross encroachment on the rights of peoples and the basic human rights and freedoms,

Convinced that effective application of the principles of self-determination of peoples is of paramount importance for promoting the development of friendly relations between countries and peoples and for ensuring human rights,

1. *Confirms* the legality of the peoples' struggle for self-determination and liberation from colonial and foreign domination by all available means;
2. *Affirms* man's basic human right to fight for the self-determination of his people under colonial and foreign domination;
3. *Believes* that the main objectives and principles of international protection of human rights cannot be effectively implemented while some States pursue the imperialist policy of colonialism, use force against developing countries and peoples fighting for self-determination and support regimes that are applying the criminal policy of racism and *apartheid*;
4. *Condemns* the colonial Powers that are suppressing the right of peoples to self-determination and hampering the liquidation of the last hotbeds of colonialism and racism in the African continent and in other parts of the world;
5. *Condemns* States that contribute to the creation in southern Africa of a military-industrial complex whose aim is the suppression of the movement of peoples struggling for their self-deter-

mination and interference in the affairs of independent African States;

6. *Recalls* that it is the duty of every State to contribute through joint and independent action to the implementation of the principle of self-determination, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and to assist the United Nations in discharging the responsibilities vested in it by the Charter for the implementation of this principle;

7. *Urges* States to discharge their duty and to co-operate in bringing about universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms and eliminating all forms of racial discrimination;

8. *Resolves* to devote constant attention to the question of flagrant large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms resulting from the denial to peoples under colonial and foreign domination of their right to self-determination.

Adopted at the 1771st plenary meeting.

APPENDIX VI

26. Resolution 9 (XXVII) Condemning Continued Israeli Violations of Human Rights in the Occupied Territories¹
March 15, 1971

The Commission on Human Rights,

Guided by the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the Universal Declaration on Human Rights,

Reaffirming that the Human Rights and fundamental freedoms as provided for in the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of August 12, 1949,² and in other relevant international instruments, fully apply to all the territories occupied by Israel as a result of the hostilities in the Middle East, including occupied Jerusalem,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967 and 259 (1968) of 27 September 1968 and General Assembly resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, in which the Council and the General Assembly called upon Israel to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the areas where military operations have taken place and to facilitate the return of those inhabitants who have fled these areas since the outbreak of hostilities,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2443 (XXIII) of 19

(1) *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4949), pp. 79-82.*

(2) United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 75 (1950), No. 873.

December 1968, 2546 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2674 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, and 2675 (XXV) of 9 December 1970,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 2727 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, pending an early termination of Israeli occupation, to continue its work in order to ensure the safeguarding of the human rights of the population in the occupied territories,

Also recalling its resolution 6 (XXV) by which it decided to establish a special Working Group of Experts to investigate allegations concerning Israel's violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949, and resolution 10 (XXVI) in which it condemned Israel's grave violations of human rights as well as its violations of the Geneva Convention in the occupied territories,

Having studied the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,¹

Gravely concerned by the fact that Israel's violations of human rights in the occupied territories continue unabated, in total disregard of the appeals and resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968 and the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross held in Istanbul in September 1969,

Alarmed by the fact that Israel continues the establishment of settlements in the occupied territories including occupied Jerusalem, while it refuses to permit the return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes, a right the denial of which by Israel constitutes an affront to humanity and a grave violation of international law,

1. *Condemns* Israel's continued violations of human rights in

(1) A/8089.

the occupied territories, including policies aimed at changing the status of these territories;

2. *Condemns* specifically the following policies and practices of Israel:

(a) Denial of the right of the refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes;

(b) Resort to collective punishment;

(c) The deportation and expulsion of the citizens of the occupied territories;

(d) Arbitrary arrest and detention of the citizens of the occupied territories;

(e) Ill-treatment and torture of prisoners;

(f) Destruction and demolition of villages, town quarters, houses and confiscation and expropriation of property;

(g) Evacuation and transfer of sections of the population of the occupied territories;

(h) Transfer of parts of its own civilian population into the occupied territories;

3. *Strongly deplores* Israel's policies in the occupied territories aimed at placing the population in a general state of repression, fear and deprivation, and particularly deplores:

(a) Requisition of hospitals and their transformation into police stations;

(b) Abrogation of the national laws and interference with the judicial system;

(c) Refusal to allow the text books approved by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for schools in the occupied territories, and the insistence on forcing upon school children an alien system of education;

4. *Calls upon* Israel once again to comply fully with its obliga-

tions under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949;

5. *Again calls upon* Israel to enable forthwith the refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes;

6. *Once again calls upon* Israel to heed and to implement the many resolutions adopted by the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies for the safeguarding of human rights in the occupied territories;

7. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to colonize the occupied territories including occupied Jerusalem are completely null and void;

8. *Declares* that Israel's continued and increasing violations of the human rights of the population of the occupied territories, and its deliberate and persistent refusal to abide by its legal obligations under the United Nations Charter, international law, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949, indicate the necessity of collective action on the part of the international community to ensure respect for the human rights of the population of the occupied territories;

9. *Urges* the International Committee of the Red Cross to cooperate with the United Nations organs, and particularly with the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories in the fulfilment of its task to ensure the safeguarding of the human rights of the population of the occupied territories, and to inform the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-eighth session of the steps it has taken in this regard;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give wide publicity to United Nations documents dealing with the violations of human rights in the occupied territories, and in particular to the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population in the Occupied Territories, and to use United Nations media of information in dis-

seminating information on the conditions of the population of the occupied territories, the refugees and displaced persons;

11. *Decides* to include the question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East as a separate item of high priority on the agenda of the Commission's twenty-eighth session.

Adopted at the 1120th meeting.

APPENDIX VII

32. Resolution 24.33 Urging Further Assistance to Refugees and Calling Upon Israel To Refrain from Further Violations of Basic Human Rights¹

May 18, 1971

The Twenty-fourth World Health Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security;

Mindful of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

Recalling its resolutions WHA21.38, WHA23.52 on health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East;

Having considered the report of the Director-General (A24/B/19) and the annual report of the Director of Health of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA);

Further recalling resolution 9 (XXVII) of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;

Noting that the Commissioner-General of UNRWA has drawn attention that any further lowering of the already austere provisions of health services to refugees under his mandate would jeopardize the health of refugees and of the general public with whom they live;

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2672 (XXV) in which attention was drawn to the continuing critical financial position

(1) A24/VR/16.

of the UNRWA and the serious effects of this crisis on the health activities of UNRWA;

Noting further that the reports published by competent organizations reveal that the occupying authorities bar the distribution of medicaments by the International Committee of the Red Cross to the inhabitants of the Occupied Territories,

1. *Reaffirms* that the protection of the life and physical and mental health of the refugees and displaced persons require that they immediately be afforded to return to their homes, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

2. *Calls upon* Israel to abide by the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, which provides for essential safeguards for the protection of physical and mental health of the inhabitants of the Occupied Territories;

3. *Draws the attention* that Israel's violations of basic human rights of the refugees, displaced persons and the inhabitants of the Occupied Territories constitute a serious impediment to the health of the population of the Occupied Territories, a matter the continuation of which would necessitate that the Organization should consider the application of Article 7 of its Constitution;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain from any interference with the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the Occupied Territories;

5. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Director-General of the World Health Organization, the Director of Health of UNRWA and to the specialized and other organizations that provide assistance to the refugees, displaced persons and the inhabitants of the Occupied Territories in the Middle East; and

6. *Requests* the Director-General of the World Health Organization:

(a) to take all other effective measures in his power to safeguard health conditions amongst refugees, displaced persons

and the inhabitants of the Occupied Territories in the Middle East;

(b) to continue and strengthen his co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross to provide material and human aid to the population of the Occupied Territories;

(c) to submit a comprehensive report to the Twenty-fifth World Health Assembly on the conditions of physical and mental health of the population of the Occupied Territories;

(d) to bring this resolution to the attention of all governments and non-governmental organizations concerned.

Adopted at the 16th meeting.

